

JPRS-UPA-87-022

26 AUGUST 1987



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JPRS Report

Soviet Union

Political Affairs

26 AUGUST 1987

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SOVIET UNION POLITICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

KURSK OBLAST CHIEF RESPONDS TO PRESS CRITICISM OF CADRES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 87 p 4

[Article by A. Gudkov, CPSU Kursk Oblast first secretary: "A Chair for the Fine Payer"]

[Text] The CPSU obkom reports that the article under this headline published in PRAVDA on 12 March was reviewed at a meeting of the obkom buro. It was acknowledged that the article raised principally important questions and justly pointed out the shortcomings which have been allowed in the selection and placement of management cadres by the CPSU obkom sections and buro.

Actually, at the Konyshhevskiy rayon party conference which was held in November of 1985, the delegates gave an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic development of the rayon, principally criticized the style and method of work of the CPSU raykom and its sections and buro and, guided by the directives of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum on a more exacting approach to the elective party organs, found the work of the CPSU raykom to be unsatisfactory.

The conference was held in an atmosphere of high exactingness and democratism. The delegates were able to recommend for re-election the CPSU raykom secretaries V. Sinyayev, V. Korochenkov, and V. Sukhochev, and demanded that the newly elected raykom develop and implement specific organizational and political measures for increasing the level of rayon party management.

The CPSU obkom concurred with this decision. Comrade Sinyayev was not introduced into the ranks of the CPSU obkom at the oblast party conference. Measures for giving aid to the Konyshhevskiy raykom were approved at the obkom secretariat. The course of their implementation was continually analyzed in the sections, and in July of 1986 the raykom report on fulfillment of the party conference decisions was reviewed at the CPSU obkom secretariat.

The resolution noted that the raykom is slow in restructuring its work in accordance with the new requirements, which was pointed out to Comrade Sinyayev. The secretariat ordered him to provide for a persistent and goal-oriented search for an effective solution to the problems facing the party committee.

However, the Konyshhevskiy raykom, and Comrade Sinyayev personally were unable to fully master the methods of political management and would stray off to administrative-management style. Therefore, a year after the rayon party conference it was deemed expedient to transfer [Sinyayev] from party to economic management work.

The communists of the "Ptitseprom" Trust party organization where V. Sinyayev currently works reviewed the article entitled "A Chair for the Fine Payer" at their meeting, and acknowledged it to be correct. However, considering the fact that Comrade Sinyayev did not personally compromise himself in any way, that before his promotion to party work he served for 10 years as kolkhoz chairman and director of the "Studenokskiy" Poultry Sovkhoz in Zheleznogorskiy rayon, where he showed himself to be an able and knowledgeable economic manager and was awarded the orders of the "Sign of Honor" and the Labor Red Banner during this period, and also considering the fact that he has worked only 3 months in the Trust and has a conscientious attitude toward his assigned task, the communists decided to leave him in this official position. The obkom buro concurred with this decision by the "Ptitseprom" Trust party meeting.

The statement by CPSU obkom Section Head V. Vetchinov on the pages of the newspaper KURSKAYA PRAVDA regarding the positive experience of the CPSU Konyshhevskiy raykom was judged premature.

Comrade Vetchinov was strictly reprimanded and N. Soklakov, head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Section of the CPSU obkom was reproached for their lack of judgement and haste in recommending Comrade Sinyayev as director of the "Ptitseprom" Trust.

The obkom buro ordered the secretaries, the party obkom sections and the party committees to follow the decisions of the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and to be more demanding and principled in evaluating the work of the cadres, to decisively cleanse themselves of the burden of old mistakes, and to implement measures for the democratization of cadre selection, placement and training.

Control has been strengthened over fulfillment of the resolutions of the party obkom secretariat regarding the report of the CPSU Konyshhevskiy raykom and the oblast and rayon party conferences.

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CSO: 1800/725

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

LIPETSK OBLAST CHIEF ON OBLAST ANTI-ALCOHOL EFFORTS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 11, Jun 87 (signed to press 26 May 87)
pp 39-43

[Article by Yu. Manayenkov, CPSU Lipetsk obkom first secretary: "To Depart From Campaign Mania in the Struggle Against Drunkenness"]

[Excerpts] We are truly sorry when we lose a person who in the past was a good manager. But there is nothing else we can do. Enough, said the communists of the oblast party organization, of being liberal with those who do not want to live by the Party Charter, who stubbornly refuse to understand the essence of the struggle to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism. We cannot allow things to be as they had in the past--they would "make noise", conduct a regular campaign, and that would be the end of it.

Some were even convinced that a manager must discuss the drunkenness of his subordinates in the line of duty, as they say, but for himself everything could remain as before. Such a viewpoint by persons who punished, condemned and dismissed users of alcoholic beverages yet who all the while did not lead a sober way of life undermined the moral-psychological climate of the collectives, gave rise to unhealthy rumors, and harmed our socialist morals.

The party committees and the primary oblast party organizations are strict in demanding adherence to the Party Charter. If a communist allows an inconsistency between word and deed, if he violates the standards of our life, a severe and just punishment awaits him, regardless of the position which he occupies or his past merits. And those for whom the weakness for alcohol has turned out to be stronger than the sense of party responsibility have been forced answer.

In the past 2 years alone, over 500 persons, including leaders, who have already been subjected to criticism for drunkenness, were excluded from the ranks of the CPSU.

Our first steps in strengthening order and discipline and in affirming sobriety force us to continue to step up our efforts on eradicating this dangerous evil. The situation is changing radically at the enterprises and collectives. The entire order of production and social life is being renewed at the Yelets "Elta", "Prozhektornyye ugli" and Components Plants, at the Gryazi Food Combine, at the Chaplygin Assemblies Plant, and at the Lipetsk Leather Goods Association, where the number of absences due to drunkenness have been reduced by 40-60 percent.

Only under these conditions has it become possible for us to really engage in cost accounting, in the introduction of state certification, in two and three-shift organization of labor and the collective order, and in other qualitatively new tasks for socio-economic acceleration. But the main thing is that people have recognized that the atmosphere in the labor collectives, families and places of rest has become lighter and cleaner. They have begun to decisively speak out in favor of sobriety as the standard of life and have felt the basic nature of the struggle which has begun.

In connection with this, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary oblast party organizations see their task in intensifying their efforts to eradicate drunkenness, and to secure, develop and make them irreversible. Today we strive to help every person understand that this is not a short-term campaign, but a long-term permanent course toward a sober way of life. Communists are comparing their deeds and actions against it not merely to receive a "checkmark" in the report, but rather to work out a system of measures which would encompass the entire mechanism of restructuring the way of life of the people.

What is the essence of this work? Immediately after the publication of the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism", we held a party obkom buro meeting, where we openly admitted that work in the oblast on eradicating drunkenness has not really been developed. The secretaries and the party obkom, gorkom and raykom sections do not analyze in depth the sources of this evil and do not take measures for its prevention and eradication. There has been a reduction in the exactingness toward party, soviet and public organizations, as well as toward leadership and economic management cadres for fulfilling the party decisions on the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The resolution of the CPSU obkom buro outlined the means of eradicating these shortcomings and reinforced them with measures of an organizational and ideological-educational character. We constantly go back to questions of strengthening a healthy way of life: In the past 2 years we have reviewed this question 7 times at buro meetings.

First of all, we have seen to the organization of widespread anti-alcohol education and to the creation of an integral system of public information. It must be confessed that many people were convinced that they have a sufficient understanding of the ruinous consequences of alcohol consumption.

The measures directed at combatting drunkenness and alcoholism are having a positive effect on strengthening the moral climate in the work collectives and families and on increasing the labor and social discipline, the degree of organization and order, and the labor productivity.

Openness [glasnost] has become an effective means in combatting drunkenness and alcoholism. It has taken on even greater force in connection with the publication of the draft of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association).

But it is one thing to say the right words from a tribunal, and something else to eradicate drunkenness from everyday life. We still have many examples of cases where officials try to create the appearance of success, where they ring the bell in honor of imagined achievements and praise to the skies that experience which simply does not exist.

The party obkom has given a thorough evaluation to this fact and has obligated the city and rayon committees to engage more objectively in organizational and ideological training work on strengthening a healthy way of life. We need to bravely seek out new and unusual approaches and forms of anti-alcohol activity. We need decisiveness in ridding ourselves of formalism, lack of systematic planning, timidness and inconsistency.

Today at meetings of party gorkom and raykom buros we have heard the reports of over 100 primary party organizations and 150 managers of labor collectives. Over 70 public organizations and law enforcement agencies have reported on their work in eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism. At the recommendation of the party obkom, mass surprise inspections have been conducted at enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in which over 11,000 persons participated. Having checked around 1,500 facilities, the inspection participants determined that one out of every four does not have clear-cut measures for combatting drunkenness, or that these measures are compiled in a formal manner. Many managers conduct enlightenment work among the workers in an unsystematic, unplanned manner.

Having generalized these data, the party obkom heard the reports of obispol-kom and oblssovprof chairmen and the reports of the internal affairs section chief, the head of the oblzdravotdel [oblast health department], and other heads of administrations and services on their fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution directed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The discussion was acute, and impartial for many of the managers. However, we did achieve an improvement in the mass-cultural work.

Working in a goal-oriented manner and keeping the questions of combatting drunkenness under constant control, the party committees and primary oblast party organizations achieved a sharp, almost two-fold, reduction in the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages. Also, there was a 20 percent reduction in crimes committed while under the influence.

The figures are encouraging, but it is still too soon for complacency, especially since certain managers, including those in the party apparatus, are already inclined to "draw the line" in the matter of combatting drunkenness and alcoholism.

Often the party committees, and especially the primary party organizations, show liberalism. During the time in which the new anti-alcohol legislation has been in effect, the party gorkom and raykom buro has had to increase the measure of punishment for communists more than 200 times. There are also cases where an official is excluded from the party for alcohol abuse, and then is offered another leadership position.

The cultural and sports institutions, which are called upon to provide meaningful leisure time for the workers, play an important role in the struggle for a healthy and sober way of life.

A new form of wedding rite has become widespread in the oblast--the non-alcoholic or, as it is called, the springwater wedding. The absence of alcohol is more than compensated for by the very atmosphere of sincerity of the celebration by the warm congratulations and wishes, and by the singing of old and new

traditional wedding songs. Instead of the traditional cup, the young people are offered a goblet of spring water. Such weddings prove that a celebration, if it is from the heart, requires no intoxicating "proofs".

However, if we speak on the whole about cultural and sports work in the oblast, often it still lacks the necessary activity and coordination of action. Thus, the party obkom buro, analyzing the effectiveness of application of the material base for the leisure time of the workers, found extensive unutilized reserves. Even such major structures as palaces of culture and sports, swimming pools and stadiums are not utilized effectively, and often are hardly one-third full. The level of their operation on weekends and holidays is low, the sphere of types of services offered to the public is small, and the interdepartmental coordination of their activity is poor.

Let us take, for example, the work with the population in the so-called zone's of temperance. Today around 400 of them have been proclaimed in the oblast. When one comes here, one can see how the situation has improved. Many parents from the so-called unfortunate families have returned to work, to raising their children. They are starting to read books and engage in artistic amateur activity. But every now and then we get signals from the temperance zones: the liquor stores have been closed, but the number of drunks has not declined. Sugar sales have increased. Cases of carousing and bootlegging have become more frequent. And what is the reason for this?

The absence of alcohol has not been replaced by organizational, ideological or cultural-sports work. Dances to a tape recorder which are given the fancy name of a discoteque, rarely a movie--and that's all that has replaced the fascination with alcohol in the temperance zones of Domachevskiy and other rural Soviets. Non-alcoholic beverages have not reached them, although according to the statistics, last year alone their output was increased by 1.4 times in the oblast, the production of fruit juices--almost doubled, of mineral water--increased by 1.5 times, and the production of syrups--increased by 10 times.

We pinned great hopes on the creation of primary organizations of the All-Union Volunteer Society to Promote Temperance. But as yet these hopes are not always justified, which is the fault of the party, soviet, social and economic management organs in the oblast. We, unfortunately, have not yet established effective contact with the organizations promoting temperance. We are afraid that the representatives of the new society are striving to increase the number of dues-paying members, while real-life organizational anti-alcohol work is being pushed into the background. The oblast party committees see their task in getting the primary organizations in the fight for temperance to work together with the ideological active membership in a more aggressive manner, and to increase their efforts in affirming a healthy way of life.

Aggressiveness in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism must be especially evident in work at the place of residence. We have accumulated certain experience in this activity.

The party committees, the primary party, trade union, and other public organizations in the oblast aim toward "turning the pointer of the ideological compass" from the direction of the measure to the direction of the person, his everyday

needs, concerns and interests. This party course has been proven by experience and by the first steps in the uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. We are trying to pursue matters in such a way that every labor collective, every family, village, settlement and city will fight for a sober way of life. Only then will we be able to avoid formalism, red tape and lack of planning in this work.

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CSO: 1800/725

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

TOMSK OBLAST PLENUM REVIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by V. Kostyukovskiy, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent: "The Point of Departure; Notes from the CPSU Tomsk Oblast Plenum"]

[Text] The time limit for participation in the debate had to be curtailed along the way. Almost 30 people wanted to speak. But it was not so much the shortage of time as the tone of the entire discussion set by the speech which forced many to decisively cross out their prepared speeches on what had been accomplished. The obkom proposed another point of departure.

"Fulfillment of the plan guarantees a high rate of development of all sectors," said obkom First Secretary V. I. Zorkaltsev at the start of his speech. "But here is the paradox. This high rate in no way reflects the primary task--the accelerated solution of social problems."

Here it is, the point of departure. It is immeasurably higher and directly reflecting the character of restructuring. The plenum did not discuss that which Tomsk residents have a right to be proud of. However, in the report on it we must cite at least some results of the first year of the five-year plan so that we can evaluate the degree of exactingness of the oblast party staff. The volume of industrial production and labor productivity increased by 7.4 percent over the 1985 level. The productivity of the dairy herd increased by 262 kilograms and at the start of the year comprised 2,846 kilograms of milk per cow. Almost half a million square meters of housing has been submitted for operation--7 percent over the plan.

The pace, you will agree, is high. However, economic indicators are not a goal in themselves. Rather, they are important as a means of improving the level of life and solving social problems. Yes, only on this note should we today discuss the intensification of restructuring and the improvement of work with the cadres.

The experience of work by Tomsk residents on target integrated programs is widely known. Such an organization of affairs has allowed the obkom to change over to the formulation and fulfillment of specific tasks in every direction of socio-economic activity. Let us take, for example, the oblast program "Moloko" [Milk], whose goal is to reach the margins of productivity in the amount of 3,500 kilograms by the end of the five-year plan. Among the many measures for achieving this end is also the means which here is called "raising

the lower plank". Let us explain. Last year the party assumed control over all the farms which were lagging behind and assigned them not an abstractly high goal, but a specific one--2,000 kilograms of milk per cow annually. The "plank" was set, and now has already increased to 2,300, which makes it possible to ensure fulfillment of the oblast responsibility for the second year of the five-year plan in the amount of 3,000 kilograms.

What, might we ask, does this have to do with the discussion about the cadres? Political management of the economy, part of which is the training of the cadres, cannot be reduced merely to agitation. It is important that the very character of formulation of the task and control over its fulfillment influence the formulation of a certain psychology on the part of economic managers, complexes, farms, and even workers.

The truly current style of work is reflected in the ability of Tomsk residents to bravely face even the most acute problem, as they faced state inspection this year. They decided to submit to the state controllers not 6 or 7 percent of the products, as in some other places, but 30 percent all at once! At first there were disruptions, and some of them quite significant. But then they "got over state inspection" literally in 1 1/2 to 2 months. And already in the first quarter the oblast's industry yielded 26.7 percent of the annual task.

The high effectiveness of the target programs is manifested not only in the report figures, but in real measures, which is especially important. It is manifested in the high level of scientific developments and in bringing these developments to series output of world class products. It is manifested in the precise rhythmic nature of the building conveyer, and in the fertile stalks in the fields. Finally, this effectiveness is already evident on the shelves of stores selling food and household goods, on the tables of numerous public catering enterprises (40 new ones have opened up in the last year alone), in the joy of new settlers, and in the changing face of the oblast center and the Siberian village.

The real effectiveness of action of the target complexes regularly leads Tomsk residents to the thought of developing the program "Kadry" [Cadres]. What has necessitated this? "We must learn new methods of party work under conditions of restructuring," says Tomsk party raykom First Secretary A. S. Androsov at the Plenum. This thought is continued by the first secretary of the Tomsk CPSU Lenin party raykom, V. V. Irshenko: "We are slowly ridding ourselves of the old methods. Yet how to work in the new manner--up until now we have still not determined. There is no prompting from the gorkom of the obkom sections." Asinov party gorkom First Secretary A. D. Koltykov directly proposes: "We need an integral system of selection, placement and promotion of personnel, their training and retraining. As yet we have no such system."

But what do we mean "there is no such system?" The oblast party organization has developed good traditions in personnel work. One of them, in our opinion, is quite notable. It is the careful attitude toward the cadres. Here they are in no hurry to give "organizational reprimands" at the slightest provocation. They try to motivate [the workers] toward initiative and independent action, to teach them, and if necessary to make them work. An example of a current-day manager is "Glavtomskstroy" Chief B. A. Maltsev. The large collective which

he heads up last year increased its volume of work by one-third. In the first quarter it had the same growth. A. A. Gilmanov, chief of the Goskommefteprodukt Administration, proved himself well in only 2 years of work.

Yet at the same time, something else was noted. Such a careful style of on-site management is far from always maintained. A. Ye. Sukharev, director of the pencil factory, was also appointed only 2 years ago. The young engineer handled matters fairly well at this rather complex enterprise. However, during this time he was fined four times by various inspections, issued a reprimand by the gorispolkom, and levied a fine in the amount of three times his salary by the city Committee on People's Control. The Lenin party raykom asked two questions: wasn't the punishment too hasty and strict for such unavoidable miscalculations by the young manager? And what about the real reshuffling of managers in agriculture and in trade? The speaker justifiably evaluated their high turnover rate as "grinding of the cadres".

The guarantee of successful personnel policy is the party's course toward openness and widespread democratization. Just in recent months, 19 enterprise managers, 50 shop chiefs, 55 foremen, and 160 brigade leaders have been elected in the oblast. However, new problems arise in this connection. The collective of the Parabelskiy River Port at its meeting voted to dismiss its chief. At the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx in Zyryanskiy rayon during the reporting (not electoral) meeting the kolkhoz workers decided to dismiss the chairman. These cases threw a few party workers into a state of panic, although we must say directly that, of course, there is nothing terrible about them. On the contrary, we should be happy at the awakening sense of ownership! The cause for alarm lies elsewhere. For the party committees these cases turned out to be so unexpected that both positions still remain vacant. As it turns out, don't the raykoms have any reliable real reserve to fill them?

On the eve of the plenum we spoke with the head of the obkom's organizational party work section, Ye. A. Vologdin. As it turns out, the party obkom has an extensive nomenclature. We might add that the raykom and gorkom secretaries who spoke at the Plenum complained one after the other about the mistrust in them. All the managers and secretaries of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz partkoms are also under the jurisdiction of the obkom buro. Well then, ordering the nomenclature might also become a part of the proposed system.

It would seem that the Leninist principles of work with the cadres and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January Plerum of the Central Committee are well known. Yet it is no secret that these principles are all too often violated on site. The following examples were presented at the obkom plenum. The DOSAAF Chainskiy Raykom Chairman Chukhlyantsev was found guilty of misappropriation of funds, but he remained as a deputy of the local Soviet. The misappropriator also remained in the party and was transferred to another position of responsibility. The former director of the automotive technical servicing center Marov abused his official position. The primary party organization and the CPSU October Raykom removed him from party responsibility, and now he has again "surfaced" as the deputy chief of "Agropromstroy" on...personnel and domestic affairs!

Or, there are cases of another sort. At certain major enterprises of priority economic direction up to 60 percent of the managers, including chiefs of shops and sections and their deputies, are over 45 years of age. The average age of doctors of sciences and professors in the Tomsk institutes is close to the retirement age. We might add that it was specifically in this respect that the obkom illustrated an excellent example at this same Plenum. They ratified a 33-year old party worker, candidate of sciences V. V. Podkatov, as the head of the sciences and educational institutions section (one of the key sections in the Tomsk obkom). But where is the guarantee that such an unusual, truly current and courageous approach is taken at the local sites? The guarantee is in the system, and the "main staff" for its development and implementation could very well become the obkom's section on organizational party work.

Certainly, the system should also include directives on periodical reports by managers to collectives, their certification, and open discussion of candidates submitted for nomination. All of this is not merely wishful thinking. Such practice already exists in Tomsk Oblast. It is being introduced by certain party committees through their own initiative. The problem is that it has not yet become indispensable. But doesn't lack of responsibility remove part of the managers from under [party] control?

Yes, such cases do happen. The Tomsk rayon newspaper PRAVDA ILYICHA tells of a situation where the management of the Kuzovlevskiy sovkhoz could not manage in the new way, while a significant portion of the collective did not want to live in the old way. The conflict between the administration on one hand and the council of brigade leaders on the other is still going on. The members of the council received a "vote of confidence" at meetings in the shop collectives, but the director is as yet not subject to evaluation by the collective. Why is the CPSU raykom dragging its feet on remedying the situation? Perhaps the entire matter is summed up in the positive indicators by which the personality of the manager is often evaluated? The evaluation, we must admit, is objective. But it cannot be the only one. Such a unilateral approach is too costly for the moral well-being of the people.

After all, the truly successful indicators on development of the oblast did not hinder the party obkom in conducting this important plenum in a principled, matter-of-fact and critical tone. They did not reduce the point of departure. Well, this is all in the party manner. Even the slightest complacency inevitably becomes a hindrance. On the other hand, dissatisfaction is a reliable stimulus toward ascent.

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CSO: 1800/710

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Zaporozhye Obkom Shortcomings

AU100943 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 2 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat has examined questions concerning the utilization of chemical industry capacities for stepping up the production of consumer goods. It was noted that the population's demand for most assortment groups of household chemical goods has not been met. At the same time the branch's enterprises have made insufficient use of their possibilities to step up the output of these goods. Many economic leaders assess the situation in an uncritical way, and lack the proper initiative and persistence in accomplishing the task set by the 27th CPSU Congress to saturate the market with high-quality goods.

The Central Committee has requested leaders of the "Ukrkokraska," the "Ukrplastik," the "Ukrbytkhim" associations, and the VNIIKhimprojekt institute to take extensive measures to saturate the market with high-quality goods. The republic's Gosplan has been instructed to coordinate the activity of chemical industry enterprises and organizations so that the population's needs for these commodities are more fully met.

Obkoms and Kiev Gorkom have been ordered to carry out in party organizations at chemical industry enterprises the work necessary to increase the output of high-quality consumer goods.

The progress made by Zaporozhye Obkom in taking the measures worked out to intensify the struggle against unearned incomes and to regulate individual labor activity has been examined. It was noted that the obkom bureau had organized the accomplishment of these tasks in an unsatisfactory manner, and failed to achieve a turning point in the work performed by party, trade union, and Komsomol committees, by local Soviet executive committees, economic leaders, as well as by control and law enforcing organs to check and eradicate misappropriations, bribery, profiteering, the padding of accounts, and other delinquencies for the sake of profit, breaches of state, plan, and contract discipline.

The attention of Zaporozhye Obkom bureau, the obispolkom, as well as of Comrade A. P. Sazonov, obkom first secretary, and Comrade P. I. Moskalkov, obispolkom chairman, personally was called to serious shortcomings in organizing the implementation of the measures provided for. The instruction has been given to take practical steps to remedy the situation and to put the things in proper order.

The Central Committee has approved a working plan for organizing in the republic the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the movement for collectively guaranteeing labor and social discipline. The republic's obkoms, Trade Unions Council, State Committee for Labor, ministries, departments, and obispolkoms have been commissioned to analyze in June and July the state of the work carried out in oblasts and branches to develop this movement, and to ensure that this work is invigorated without violating the principle of free will in this sphere.

Economic leaders, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations have been instructed to apply in practical educational work measures to motivate teams and to ensure a constantly high level of labor and social discipline.

The plan calls for taking into account developing movement and making appropriate amendments in collective agreements, conditions for socialist competitions, and procedures for awarding and paying bonuses in accordance with the general annual results.

Party Democracy Examined

AU221712 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined the work performed by Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom to implement the directives of the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum on expanding internal party democracy, openness, criticism, and self-criticism.

During the examination it was noted that a great deal has been done in the oblast to strengthen democratic principles, and to foster openness and publicity in the life of party organizations. The practice has been accepted of familiarizing members of elective organs in advance with the theses of accountability reports at plenums and with draft decisions. The mass media have improved the way they highlight the activity of party committees and executive committees of local soviets.

The practice has been promoted of electing leaders and discussing reserves of leading cadres in party organizations. A number of party, administrative, and economic functionaries have been elected by secret ballot from among two or more candidates. In the period since the 27th Party Congress, accountability reports have been delivered by more than 7,000 CPSU members, every fourth one of them being a leader.

The invigorated activity of the Communists and working people, as well as the improved discipline and organization have helped accomplish topical tasks in developing the economy and the social sphere. In 1986 and in the current year, the rates of raising industrial production and labor productivity have exceeded the planned targets. Large capacities have been put into operation at the "Vinyl Chloride" combine in Kalush. The agricultural toilers have overfulfilled the plans for purchasing grain, meat, milk, and sugar beets. Experience has been accumulated in rape growing. The oblast has launched the initiative of creating an agrarian firm and an agrarian association.

At the same time the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee pointed out that the party obkom has still made insufficient use of the possibilities available since the 27th Party Congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum to promote internal party democracy and to raise the political and social activity of the Communists. The obkom bureau and secretariat occasionally lack self-criticism in evaluating their activity, and flatter themselves with the achieved results. Some party committees tend to mistake superficial modifications for serious changes, and the obkom does not always perceive such tendencies, and fails to assess the hasty conclusions in time.

A number of elective bodies have failed to ensure authentic collectiveness in their activity. An analysis made on the basis of questionnaires and of talks with obkom, gorkom, and raykom members, as well as with Communists has shown that, for the most part, party committees worked among leading staffs, within a narrow circle of activists.

The role of party meetings in promoting the activity of Communists has declined. Those engaged in training them are, as a rule, the same people; nearly half the issues on the agenda are recommended from above; accountability reports and speeches are frequently reduced to reports on one's own activity.

During the examination facts were quoted attesting to the party committees' insufficient attention to developing criticism leveled at specified persons or bodies, and aimed at eliminating shortcomings and educating people. This criticism frequently continues to be one-sided, unconstructive, and polished; some 50 percent of critical remarks are left unattended; there are too few proposals aimed at restructuring the style and methods of organizational and ideoeducational work. In the oblast there have been cases of a wrong reaction to criticism, of reprisals for it, of formal replies to critical remarks, but not all these cases have been sharply assessed in adherence to principles.

Questions concerning the development of internal party democracy are frequently being examined without any connection to efforts to tighten party discipline. Instead of taking to task those functionaries that are guilty of omissions, the obkom confines itself to stating the shortcomings. For example, the obkom failed to bring strictly to account Comrades N. M. Kapitanchuk and Z. A. Maniv, oblispolkom deputy chairmen, and Comrade E. M.

Elbert, chief of the "Ivano-Frankovskpromstroy" combine, for the failure to use capital investments assigned in 1986 to develop the social sphere.

In practice, party committees still make insufficient use of openness as a means of studying and shaping public opinion. A number of oblast-level leaders find no time for frank conversations and closer contacts with people. The opinions of party organizations and labor collectives are not always taken into account in the selection and distribution of cadres, and this brings about errors in this important sphere.

The local mass media have not joined in earnest in the process of democratization. The oblast newspaper PRYKARPATSKA PRAVDA, rayon, and large-edition papers have not overcome the obsolete stereotypes, adherence to petty subjects, and the mere recording of facts.

The obkom and a number of gorkoms and raykoms take insufficient pains to broaden the democratization of activities in the soviets of people's deputies, and in trade union and Komsomol organs. Party, administrative, and public organizations have made insufficient efforts to engage the working people in production management.

These and other shortcomings, it was noted during the examination of the issue, have substantially affected the state of affairs in the oblast. Since the beginning of the 5-year period, the output of highly important production items has dropped by one-third, there have been delays in renewing existing capacities and in adopting multishift operations. A number of enterprises have proved to be unprepared for operations under the state acceptance system, to adopt the new methods of management, and to ensure the contracted deliveries. The Kolomyia agricultural machinery plant is behind schedule in construction and technical reequipment.

Comrades Ye. A. Novitskiy and R. Ye. Artemenko, obkom secretaries; and Comrade V. A. Boychuk, obispolkom chairman, are insufficiently persistent in settling the aforesaid problems and are slow to restructure their work.

In the adopted decision, the attention of the obkom bureau and of Comrade I. G. Postoronko, obkom first secretary, personally has been called to slowness and the lack of proper consistency and initiative in implementing the directives of the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum aimed at the wide democratization of the activity of party committees, administrative and economic organs, as well as public organizations.

The Central Committee has obligated party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to ensure that collectiveness and creativity develop in the lives of basic party organizations, that their independence and efficiency increase, that they are more active in pursuing cadre policy, and that bureaus and first secretaries personally bear more responsibility for the strict observation of the principle of collective leadership, for the party functionaries' ability to assume a political attitude toward the matter at hand and to work under conditions of more profound democracy. Other measures have also been

recommended to raise the standards of organizational and political work, and to increase the part played by the oblast's party committees and basic party organizations in accomplishing the tasks set for restructuring and accelerating.

Tightening Discipline in Odessa

AU021325 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat has examined the steps taken by Chernovtsy Oblast party committees to restructure the activity of the mass media, and to enhance openness, criticism, and self-criticism. It was noted that the obkom was taking practical measures to restructure the work performed by the mass media in line with the directives of the 27th Party Congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum. At the same time the level of party leadership in the press, television, and radio still does not meet the present requirements, the needs of restructuring.

The work performed by Odessa Obkom to increase the responsibility of the responsible leading cadres of the Black Sea steamship line for boosting good organization and discipline in labor collectives was also examined. It was noted that the obkom has been making efforts to eliminate serious shortcomings in the steamship line. The leadership of the steamship line, of a number of services and sections, as well as shore enterprises, has been reinforced. Since last January, the steamship line has been operating under the conditions of full economic accountability and autonomous financing, and has been ensuring the plan fulfillment for the basic indexes. The volume of the building of houses and other sociocultural facilities, including by economical methods, has increased. At the same time, the measures taken by the obkom have been found to be insufficient. The Black Sea steamship line is slow to restructure cadre work, to improve order and organization. Insufficient pains have been taken to ensure safety in navigation, to organize services, to keep the fleet in good repair, and to develop the social sphere. The party committee of the Black Sea steamship line and many basic party organizations have not exerted proper influence on the state of affairs in collectives. Comrade V. V. Pilipenko, chief of the steamship line, and his deputies are not sufficiently persistent in overcoming inertia and conservatism in the work.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has called the attention of Odessa Obkom bureau to the delay and lack of a clear-cut system in organizing the implementation of the decisions adopted by the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees in connection with the collision of the steamship "Admiral Nakhimov." Measures have been determined for the party organizations of the steamship line to improve their leadership, and to increase the responsibility of leading cadres for implementing the decisions

of the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum with regard to deepening restructuring and improving cadre work.

Economizing Drive Intensifies

AU011138 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined the progress made in implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on economizing with raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, and in the utilization of secondary resources. During discussion it was noted that the republic's party committees, administrative, economic, and trade union organs were taking measures to intensify the economizing policy, and to apply 11' cle-waste and waste-free technologies in production and scientifically substantiated norms for utilizing resources, and to make fuller use of secondary raw and other materials in economic turnover. This made it possible in 1986 to reduce the proportion of power consumption in the national income by 2.7 percent, and that of metal consumption by 2.2 percent. In the overall use of resources, the proportion of secondary raw materials increased to 12.4 percent.

At the same time, in many branches and oblasts the work done to intensify the economizing policy still has not met the requirements of the 27th Party Congress, the April 1985 and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenums. Shortcomings in planning, norm setting, and accounting for how resources are used are not being eliminated quickly enough, and there are delays in working out and applying new resource saving technologies, machines, and equipment in production. Resource saving discipline is still low.

The republic's Gosplan and Gossnab still have not ensured that the efforts made by ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms to intensify the economizing policy are fully and effectively coordinated. The effectiveness of the republic's interdepartmental, oblast, and branch commissions for the rational use and saving of resources is still low. Some obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and basic party organizations do not exert sufficient control over implementing party and government decisions concerning the utilization of resources.

In the adopted decision, the republic's Gosplan, Gossnab, ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms have been instructed to eliminate shortcomings in the organization of implementing the decisions adopted on these issues by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

The attention of Comrades V. F. Sklyarov, P. P. Volkov, and V. Z. Borisovskiy, ministers; Comrade V. A. Boychuk, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblispolkom chairman; Comrade A. V. Pecherov, Odessa Oblispolkom chairman; Comrade V. I. Zheliba, Kirovograd Oblispolkom chairman; and Comrade A. M. Roshchupkin, Crimean Oblispolkom chairman, has been called to the lag incurred since the beginning

of the 5-year period in accomplishing the tasks set for economizing on resources, and to the low level of liability of apparatus functionaries, leaders of subordinated associations, enterprises, and organizations for observing the norms and ceilings set for the consumption of resources, and for preventing mismanagement and wastefulness in their utilization.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party on increasing the contribution of scientists and innovators toward accelerating socioeconomic development and increasing labor productivity. It has been noted that concrete measures have been mapped out in the republic to change the style and methods of leadership over scientific-technological progress, and to shift the center of gravity to the organization of the technical reequipment of the national economy on the basis of the most up-to-date scientific achievements.

It has been found necessary to intensify research in priority sectors, to certify scientific institutions, and to eliminate those of them which have been working ineffectively. The task has been set to organize expert examination for elaborations; to set up economic-accountability organizations for their application, as well as centers for the collective utilization of equipment; to make arrangements for the effective utilization of capacities temporarily free at enterprises making prototypes of new equipment; to put into operation an automated system for setting scientific-technical programs and for control over their implementation; to invigorate the activity of scientific-technical societies and subunits of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers; to hasten the formation of a public and state system for the scientific-technological activity of young people.

In the adopted decision, much attention has been paid to improvements in the work of basic party organizations, to the changing situation in labor collectives and to the development of socialist competitions in the sphere of science.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has approved measures to organize in the republic the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improvements in work among young people in connection with the 20th All-Union Komsomol Congress.

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SOKOLOV SPEECH AT 7TH BELORUSSIAN TEACHERS CONFERENCE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Text of speech by Ye.Ye. Sokolov, Belorussian CP CC first secretary, at 7th Congress of Belorussian SSR Teachers; date and place not given]

[Text] My Dear Comrades!

Permit me, in the name of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the republic, to present my sincere greetings to you; and on your behalf to all those who have dedicated their lives to the noble cause of training and educating the rising generation.

We are delighted with the atmosphere of your congress--an atmosphere of demandingness, creative enthusiasm and profound study of the essence of the problems which have been posed to you by the party and by life.

It is gratifying to note that many of the pedagogical collectives in the republic have a profound understanding of the essence of the restructuring, and are actively participating in the struggle for carrying out the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which represent an elaboration of the ideas of the great Lenin and the ideals of the Great October Revolution.

You are knowledgeable people and are well-informed on many things. Nevertheless, permit me to briefly inform you on what the republic party organization is working on, and where their main efforts are directed.

In the area of economics, they are directed toward mobilizing the working collectives for intensification of production, and ensuring further increase in production effectiveness in all branches.

Acceleration of scientific-technical progress and reconstruction of industry are being given primary emphasis.

In the current five-year plan, there is more than a twofold increase in the proportion of capital investments for technical re-tooling of industrial enterprises, as compared with the last five-year plan.

This permits directing additional resources for re-tooling existing industries, and also for expanding construction of housing and other projects for socio-cultural purposes valued at hundreds of millions of rubles.

Machine building is being given a special role as the basis of scientific-technical progress. It is planned to increase production volume of this branch by a factor of 1.5

An even higher rate of growth is planned for producers of machine tools, mechanisms and means of automation, and computer technology.

Party committees and organizations are carrying out a great deal of work to improve the quality of goods. By the end of 1990, it is planned for 90-95 percent of production in machine building to be at the highest category.

It is planned to provide about 70 percent of the increased requirements for material resources by virtue of economizing on them and using them more rationally.

The principal methods for increasing agricultural production volume lie in introduction of intensive technologies, further specialization and concentration of production, and placing it on an industrial basis.

By the end of the five-year plan crop yields for grain, potatoes, and sugar beets are to be increased to 30, 250, and 300 centners, respectively.

Milk yield from dairy cattle must be increased to 3,500 kg.

Construction workers in the republic must assimilate 31 billion rubles in capital investments, which is 3 billion more than in the past five-year plan.

The following figures speak of the growth of construction volume: whereas in 1950, 0.8 million rubles were assimilated per day, last year the figure was 17.5 million.

The economic mechanism and management are undergoing improvement. Beginning next year all industrial enterprises are to change over to complete profit and loss accounting and autonomous financing, and by the end of the five-year plan all kolkhozes and sovkhozes will change over as well.

Republic party organizations are steadfastly striving to ensure that questions of social policy and concern for man will always be at the center of attention of party, soviet and economic organs.

During the current five-year plan, over 30 million square meters of housing space must be built in the republic, which is 6 million meters more than in the last five-year plan.

Introduction of housing in the rural area will increase almost twofold, and will amount to no less than 11 million square meters.

Over 3,000 km of hard-surfaced roads are to be built every year (In the last five-year plan, 1,500 km were built.)

Questions of saturating the market with high-quality goods; developing transportation and communication; and improving trade, domestic and medical services, are under the constant control of the CPBe Central Committee.

In brief, there are great and complex tasks in both the economic and the social sphere. And our chief concern is to enlist every official and all workers in the restructuring.

To this end we are striving to activate the influence of the primary party organizations in all aspects of life of the working collectives; we are intensifying organizational and political-educational work with the people; and we are giving the cadres increased responsibility.

In support of this cause, a healthy morel-psychological atmosphere, deepening democracy, expanding openness, and criticism and self-criticism are being developed in the republic as in the country as a whole.

Under these conditions, the initiative and creative activeness of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsiya are increasing in every way.

On the other hand, the process of democratization clearly demonstrates who is who. The restructuring is exposing the demagogues, the shouters, and the dullards, who in the name of their own selfish, narrow-minded interests are always and everywhere ready to spout what are on the whole the proper phrases --but who do not desire, and at times are not able, to lift a finger so that at least something of which they have been prating could be put into effect.

Learning to live under conditions of democracy means supporting by all means the true adherents and participants of restructuring, and being intolerant toward those who are ready to drown it in empty talk, who doggedly cling to the old and the outmoded.

New things do not come easily: daily, painstaking, steady work is required. And we are counting on your active and energetic participation in it, as the most numerous part of the intelligentsiya in the republic, who bear primary responsibility for the education of the rising generation.

Personality is a balanced conception. This balance is formed in childhood, from adolescence. And the better the quality of the seed, the better the shoots, and the richer the harvest.

In other words: the better your work with the rising generation is laid out, the more vividly will your professional knowledge, breadth of view, riches of intellectual life, civic virtue and communist and internationalist world-view bear fruit in the individual.

All of you know well the demands that Vladimir Ilich Lenin made for building a new world. These demands are increasing a hundredfold today, at a critical stage in the development of our society, which was especially emphasized by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum and at the 26th Komsomol Congress.

And it is altogether natural that you have focused primary attention on critical analysis of implementing restructuring in the general educational and vocational-technical schools.

The principal political result of the work which was performed lies in the fact that there has been a significant increase in public awareness of school problems, and the prestige of teachers' work has increased.

A new social-ethical atmosphere has taken shape in the educational institutions and the quality of instruction and education has improved.

But USSR Minister of Education Sergey Georgiyevich Shcherbakov and other comrades speaking here are entirely correct in their statement that we have only uncovered the upper layer. And not everywhere at that.

What is hindering school restructuring? In our view it would be appropriate to single out three reasons, or to be more precise, three groups of reasons.

First of all there are serious defects in the schools themselves; for the most part these shortcomings pertain to improving the substance and methods of training and education.

To this day hardly any lessons and hardly any extracurricular, after-school activities have ideological-moral content, or provide in-depth and solid knowledge. The training and educational process has not yet rid itself of formalism and conventionalism.

Secondly, educational and vocational-technical training authorities are slow to reorganize their styles.

Their activities contain a lot of routine, bureaucratic work and not at all enough everyday, objective work with the teaching staffs—who are not being given concrete support, nor are they held to account for the quality of training and education.

And finally, school reform has not become a top-priority concern for many party, soviet and economic authorities.

There are questions here for the CPB Central Committee Bureau and the republic Council of Ministers.

In what basic sectors should efforts be concentrated in order to accelerate school restructuring?

As is well-known, the main motive force is the teacher--without whose qualitative restructuring, school restructuring is impossible.

It is essential that teachers reject obsolete and ineffective methods of training and education, as well as cliches and dogmatism.

Every teacher, if he does not wish to fall behind the demands of the times, must constantly nurture in himself the internal need for self-improvement, strive to master the riches of pedagogical, psychological and methodological knowledge, and consciously utilize them in the educational and training process.

Thousands of teachers in the republic are laboring very responsibly, and with a high degree of creativity and initiative. Permit me to name some of them from the rostrum.

Famous for their innovativeness are:

Nadezhda Ivanovna Kovalets--Heroine of Socialist Labor, a teacher at the Bolshemaleshevskiy Secondary School in Stolinskiy Rayon;

Galina Alekseyevna Ivanova--People's Teacher of the USSR, a teacher at Secondary School No 33 in Minsk;

Valentina Georgiyevna Gakhovich--People's Teacher of the USSR, a teacher at Secondary School No 3 in Novogrudok;

Arkadiy Yegorovich Larin--People's Teacher of the USSR, director of PTU [Vocational Technical School] No 15 in Bobruysk;

Valentina Aleksandrovna Bakova--Honored Teacher of the BeSSR, at teacher at Secondary School No 15 in Borisov;

Nadezhda Aleksandrovna Anishchenko--Honored Teacher of the BeSSR, a teacher at Secondary School No 1 in Dubrovno;

Ivan Antonovich Chernikov--Vocational-Technical Education Expert of the BeSSR, master industrial arts instructor at PTU No 9 in Minsk;

Gerasim Ivanovich Melto--instructor at PTU No 178 in Rechitsy; and many, many others.

They teach various subjects and their creative writings are varied; but they are all united in one thing--the ability to make every lesson, and every extracurricular measure a genuine lesson for the trainees and students.

Profound knowledge, interesting methodological discoveries, creative use of progressive experience, pedagogical tact and intellectual kinship with the children--these are the things that help them find the shortest possible route to the minds and hearts of their pupils.

Permit me to express my heartfelt gratitude to them.

Allow me also to warmly thank all those who, as political warriors for the party and its reliable support in educating the young people, are devoting

their efforts and knowledge to the cause of training and educating the worthy sons and daughters of our socialist Fatherland.

A teacher retains his moral right to teach as long as he himself continues to learn, and as long as he serves as an example of communist morality, ideological conviction, initiative, justice, and humanity.

I cite this axiom only so that I may ask you to keep a watchful eye on the work of your colleagues; to wage a more active struggle with drabness and slackness; to deal more strictly with those teachers whose methodological knowledge is poor, whose culture is low, whose words do not match their deeds, who for years have been unreceptive to new and progressive ideas.

In this matter, regular certification of cadres should provide you great assistance. But there is still a great deal of formalism here. Just consider, Comrades, these figures: out of 43,000 teachers who went through the certification process in the last three years, only four were found no longer fit to work with children.

You will agree that such an approach to certification is of little use.

Pedagogical science has practically not become involved at all in solving the problems connected with school restructuring. The more than 2,000 members of the community of scholars are occupied with petty problems and do not sense the modern trends of development of popular education.

It has played an exceedingly small role in rendering methodological assistance to the teachers. To this day the schools do not have modern programs on a number of subjects, nor do they have improved textbooks and teaching aids.

Our finest teachers are providing convincing evidence of the kinds of results that can be achieved by a creative teacher, by a teacher with character. Of course not everyone has the gift of innovation. But everyone can and must select what is best and introduce it to his work.

However, questions of studying, generalizing and disseminating progressive teaching experience are being resolved poorly in the republic.

The time has come for a single coordination center which could react promptly to progressive pedagogical thinking, generalize advanced experience, and put it into practice.

This can be achieved only when scientific-methodological institutions cease to be appendages of the administrative subunits of the BeSSR Ministry of Education.

The BeSSR Council of Ministers must implement measures which will permit noticeably increasing the output of pedagogical science.

Improving the labor training and education of the students requires the most rigid attention of the party, soviet and economic authorities and the teaching collectives.

Study of the fundamentals of modern production and the main directions for its intensification must be deepened in the general educational and vocational-technical schools.

Every student must have a clear-cut conception of the significance of such categories as "labor productivity," "profit and loss accounting," "self-financing" and so on, in real production matters.

But thus far no clear-cut system for organization of labor training and education has been worked out.

In essence there is no one in charge of this process. The ruling principle is, it doesn't matter what they study, only that the students are busy. And this is the result of such an approach: two-thirds of the students do not make use of the specialty acquired in school in their subsequent training or work.

Serious complaints must be made about the economic administrators. Many of them continue to wave away the matter of schools as one swats at a fly.

Enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific and planning -designing organizations must become concerned mentors of the schools.

They must direct their assistance toward strengthening the material base of the educational institutions, providing them the equipment and instruments required for quality organization of the training and educational process--and toward repairing the buildings.

An effective mechanism must be created for planning and organizing the labor training and education of the pupils, taking into consideration the needs of the national economy of the republic for labor cadres.

The schools and PTU's have not become allies. The problems of the vocational and the general educational training of the young people continue to be solved in isolation.

It is obvious to everyone that the subsequent educational course of an eighth-year student should be based on his own personal interests and abilities.

But these can be brought out only through a well-laid-out vocational orientation. For the present the operating postulate here is, "If you don't want to study, you go to the PTU."

The argument is not only dubious, it is also dangerous. Who has said that the requirements for training and education in the PTU should be lower than for the general educational school?

Modern production is highly automated: machine tools with programmed control; robots; combines, tractors, and even milking machines--have electronic controls. Do these truly not require a high degree of professional training and profound knowledge?

The prestige of the vocational-technical educational system must be raised. It is precisely that system which is called upon to train those who must implement the restructuring in the most important sphere--the sphere of material production.

And this is why both the substance and the direction of the academic process in the PTU must be made to coincide with practical needs.

It is important not only to carefully develop a mechanism for interaction at the manufacturing plant-kolkhoz-PTU level, but also to reach each student and offer him the opportunity to do his practical course work at progressive collectives.

An innovative worker who is receptive to new ways can be trained only by an innovative teacher or an innovative master craftsman.

Apparently the PTU should be more bold to bring in on a competitive basis substitute instructors and industrial training experts, taking advantage of the combined experience of engineers, designers and workers--whom we justly call "professors of their own affairs."

This is dictated by the necessity for the vocational-technical training system to develop at a faster pace than industry itself.

Under contemporary conditions the schools's ideological and social functions are increasing significantly; therefore, the ideological and moral upbringing of the pupils requires serious restructuring.

In the spirit of the new approaches worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress, it is important to significantly strengthen the philosophical and educational direction of the academic disciplines and the entire academic process.

They must provide a young person with a firm foundation of ideological conviction and social activeness, and determine his actions, his behavior, and his sense of culture.

All educational work should be conducted in continuous contact with national causes and with living truth. It is the duty of the teacher to help the pupils profoundly grasp the organic connection between the achievements of the Great October Revolution and the transitions now taking place in our society.

Preparations for celebrating the 70th Anniversary of the Great Ocytober Revolution should be more actively utilized to strengthen military-patriotic and internationalist education.

It is important that its forms and methods be continually developed and enriched on the basis of the glorious revolutionary, labor and battle traditions of our party and people; on the enormous achievements and indisputable advantages of the socialist system; and on the unshakable principles of proletarian internationalism and a Leninist national policy.

In the declaration on the united school of labor, which was edited by Lenin, it is stated that labor and scientific education, deprived of its aesthetic principles, would be shorn of inner meaning--for the joy of life and creativity is the ultimate goal of both labor and science.

Today the urgency of this assertion is increasing immeasurably.

The interests of forming a spiritually enriched and harmoniously developed personality demand that the children be imbued with a sense of beauty from early childhood, so that they may develop the capacity to understand and appreciate works of art, historical monuments and architecture, and the beauty and riches of our natural environment.

But how are we conducting this work? Let us be frank: Badly. And what is especially alarming is that many teachers underestimate the ideological aspect of this problem.

At this time, as the means of intellectual communication and international tourism are being extensively developed; and as bourgeois propaganda is stepping up its assault on the gains of socialism, the least bit of slackening in this work can result in the penetration of negative developments, alien to our way of life, into the circle of our young people.

Of course the problem of aesthetic education has many aspects.

At present, all youngsters in grades one through seven study music; however, one cannot call this a musical education.

Musical training practically ceases by age 14 or 15, just when young men and women start to display increased interest in music.

Measures must be worked out to improve the quality of musical instruction; to provide the educational institutions the necessary instruments and equipment; and to increase the number of graduates in this specialty.

Matters must be arranged in such a manner that a pupil completing secondary school would receive a certificate of musical education along with his graduation certificate.

The same approach must be taken in the creative arts as well; that is, music and art must become an integral part of the educational process. And we expect a greater contribution to the aesthetic education of the pupils on the part of the creative societies.

Writers, composers, artists, and actors of the stage and screen can take part in academic life by being guests of honor at academic ceremonies and celebrations. And the children have not been brought into active contact with museums, exhibition halls, libraries and theaters.

Outdated approaches and conceptions must be broken down.

Here, a great deal depends on the party organizations at the educational institutions. Communists are called upon to create in the teaching staffs an atmosphere of great demandingness and exactingness, creative ardour, and a highly responsible attitude toward the cause.

The BSSR CP Central Committee Buro and the government of the republic are firmly convinced that your congress will become a turning point on the path toward modernization of the general educational and the vocational-technical schools; and that the body of teachers in the republic will continue to devote all their knowledge, all their energy, and all their talent to the service of our socialist Fatherland.

I wish you success, my dear comrades, in this great party and state cause--the cause of educating the rising generation!

I wish you happiness in your personal lives!

9006
CSO: 1800/679

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

MOSCOW GORKOM MEETINGS REPORTED

Winter Power Supply Viewed

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Moscow Gorkom"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the CPSU MGK [Moscow Gorkom] Buro held on 13 May, with participation of the first secretaries of the party raykoms and leaders of Mosgorispolkom and a number of ministries and departments, discussed the work of the enterprises in industry, transport, construction organizations and municipal management in the winter period of 1986-1987 and the tasks in preparing for the winter of 1987-1988.

It was noted that last winter for the first time in recent years it was possible to ensure the stable operation of the city's enterprises and organizations without interruptions in the electrical power supply. The Moscow heat and power plants and the rayon thermoelectric power stations had been reliably prepared. The necessary fuel reserves had been created and new power capacities and additional fuel oil capacities were introduced into operation in time. Preliminary work to prepare for the winter had been performed by the municipal and communal management services, transport and construction organizations of the Mosgorispolkom, and the ministries and departments.

Nevertheless, during the period of the sharp cold spells, omissions in this work became apparent, which led to difficulties in the production activity of the enterprises and to an underfulfillment of the plan assignments and socialist responsibilities for January of the current year by a number of these enterprises. Accidents resulted in a disruption of the heat supply to residential houses, schools, kindergartens and other social-cultural-domestic facilities. There were interruptions in transport and trade services to Moscow residents, which evoked their well justified complaints.

The complex of necessary preparatory measures for the winter period was not fully implemented due to the irresponsibility of certain officials. The party raykoms and rayispolkoms did not ensure the proper control for timely and quality fulfillment of measures on preparing for the winter and did not exhibit the necessary exactingness toward economic managers responsible for ensuring the necessary conditions for normal life activity of the city during the winter period.

As a result, emergency situations arose in the city at the heating and gas networks and the water lines. Their serious consequences were prevented only thanks to the selfless labor of the collectives of the emergency restoration and repair services.

There were significant shortcomings in Glavmoszhilupravleniya's [Moscow Housing Management Main Administration] preparation of residential houses for the winter. In some rayons their repair was not done in a timely manner, and was performed with low quality. In many cases the industrial enterprises and organizations performed unsatisfactory work in preparing the departmental housing fund for the winter.

The services of Glavmosdorupravleniya [Moscow Road Management Main Administration] have been unable to keep up with timely cleaning of the main highways, streets and thoroughfares. The schedules for movement of city passenger transport were not maintained. The above-norm idle times for railroad cars waiting to be unloaded increased.

Many enterprises did not rationally utilize their thermal and electrical energy and fuel.

The CPSU MGK Buro agreed with the program of measures on preparing the city for the winter of 1987-1988 as ratified by the Mosgorispolkom. [The Buro] noted that the currently existing lag in the construction of new power capacities in the city due to the disruption of schedules for the delivery of equipment and cables for start-up facilities in the Moscow power network by the Minenergomash and Minelektrotekhprom Plants may have a negative effect on the preparations for the coming winter. The ispolkoms of the Mossovets and raysovets, the "Mosenergo" administration, and the Mosgorispolkom main administrations and administrations were directed to establish systematic control over the fulfillment of the outlined work and its quality, and to improve preparation of the maintenance and repair personnel and the dispatch and emergency-repair services for work under winter conditions.

The Mosgorispolkom and "Mosenergo" administration, in conjunction with scientific organizations, were told to develop an "Integrated Program for the Introduction of Achievements in Scientific-Technical Progress into Power and Municipal Management" in order to increase the reliability and prolong the service life of main pipelines and to reduce heat losses due to the introduction of new insulation materials, anticorrosion coatings, and instruments for the control and diagnostics of heat and gas networks. The level of work production organization at heat and gas networks must be sharply increased.

The Mossovets ispolkom and the rayispolkoms were directed to conduct a commission investigation of every residential structure, the departmental housing fund, and all the technical equipment and communications and to issue a passport of readiness for the winter, as well as to determine personal responsibility for the work performed. It was stressed that the preparations for the winter should not bear a seasonal character, but that they require daily attention.

[The Buro] also considered the report of USSR First Deputy Minister of Power and Electrification S. I. Sadovskiy regarding the fact that the USSR Minenergo

[Ministry of Power and Electrification] will ensure the operational introduction of new power equipment and capacities for reserve types of fuel within the planned times and will allocate funds for creation of the necessary fuel reserve, as well as the report of USSR Gosnab [State Committee for Material and Technical Supply] Deputy Chairman M. G. Ananyevskiy regarding provision of the city's needs for pipes and metal sheet stock for performing work on winter preparations.

The ministries and departments were told to perform additional work on replacing old heating and gas networks.

The party gorkom buro also reviewed certain other questions.

Psychology Institute Lambasted

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 21 May 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Moscow Gorkom"]

[Text] At a meeting held on 20 May, the CPSU MGK Buro reviewed the question of the shortcomings in the work of the directorship and party organization of the USSR Academy of Sciences Psychology Institute on restructuring its activity in the spirit of the requirements set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was noted that the institute had practically not begun a matter-of-fact and serious reorganization, but rather has substituted formal corrections of the plan for scientific-research work and other ineffective measures. The primary tasks which were set when the institute was created in 1971 have not been realized. The institute is not fulfilling the functions of the head institution in psychological science and is not coordinating or directing fundamental research and practical developments necessary for accelerating the socio-economic development of the country and the intensification of production. Rather, it is in fact solving only individual applied problems.

The institute directorship is weakly orienting and mobilizing the collective toward realization of the party directives in the sphere of ideological work and in the search for reliable means for stepping up the human factor and developing social consciousness. The existing plans do not provide for the practical introduction of results of scientific-research work.

A number of current studies are not being conducted due to incomplete structure of the institute and weak personnel provision.

The certification of the scientific personnel conducted in 1986 has not led to a significant improvement in the institute's personnel staffing.

The party organization is not exerting significant influence on improving work with the scientific cadres and increasing the effectiveness of research, and is not exercising its right of control over the activities of the administration. The importance of openness, criticism and self-criticism in the life of the party organization and the entire collective has been underestimated. Deviations from the norm of party life and morals and cases of lack of discipline and mismanagement are being hushed up.

There is no coordination in the work of the administration and the party buro. Party buro member, Director B. F. Lomov, exhibits a tendency toward authoritarian methods of management, and at times does not consider it necessary to consult with the party organization or the collective. As a leader, he has essentially lost day to day contact with them, and does not delve specifically into the life and affairs of the collective. Evaluating his own activity and the scientific and social work of his subordinates in an uncritical manner, B. F. Lomov practically turned over the management of the collective, planning and control to his deputy Yu. M. Zabrodin, who by his improper behavior undermined his own authority and facilitated the decline of the moral-psychological atmosphere.

At the party gorkom buro meeting, B. F. Lomov was unable to present an in-depth analysis of the shortcomings in the work of the institute and was not self-critical.

In the course of the discussion, critical comments addressed at the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the Philosophy and Law Department were expressed. The inattention of these bodies to reorganization of the institute's work casts doubt on the possibility of radically changing the state of affairs here, and of increasing the role [of the institute] under its existing structure and administrative management.

Institute Director and CPSU Member B. F. Lomov was issued a reprimand for his serious shortcomings in management of the institute, his uncritical evaluation of the results of his activity, and his absence of practical action in restructuring the work of the collective.

Former institute Deputy Director and CPSU Member Yu. M. Zabrodin was issued a reprimand for actions facilitating the creation of an unhealthy moral-psychological climate in the collective and for personal omissions in his work.

The buro directed the institute's management and the party buro to take cardinal measures for restructuring the scientific activity, for significantly improving the personnel staffing, and for improving the moral-psychological climate in the collective. The Dzerzhinskiy party raykom was ordered to render aid to the institute's party organization.

The buro also reviewed the question regarding cases of false show and gross disruptions of financial discipline allowed by the management of the All-Union Scientific-Research and Design Institute of Chemical Machine Building (NIIkhimmash).

In November of 1985 the institute management showed a subsystem for automated planning of drying installations as being adopted for industrial operation. Upon investigation it was found, however, that the subsystem had in fact not been introduced into operation and that it had been built with deviations from the conditions of the technical assignment. Nevertheless, the designers, the institute management, and the partkom secretary illegally received premium payments.

The disclosed violations were reviewed at the NIIkhimmash party organization and the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the ministry collegium, and the CPSU Kirov RK [raykom]. The institute and ministry workers guilty of violations received party and disciplinary penalties.

However, an investigation conducted by the party control commission under the CPSU MGK disclosed a new gross violation: part of the premium fund in the same section which had already received illegal payment was paid without justification to workers who had not participated in the work.

The CPSU MGK Buro noted that the reason for repeat violations is the formal attitude of Institute Director N. M. Samsonov and of the party committee (former Secretary A. M. Volchek) toward correcting the disclosed violations and the conditions which gave rise to them and the unwillingness to take effective measures to strengthen executive discipline, restructure educational work, or affirm the principles of social fairness in the collective.

Considering the fact that the illegally obtained premiums were returned to the state and that Institute Director N. M. Samsonov has analyzed the allowed infractions in a self-critical manner and has drawn the necessary practical conclusions, the CPSU MGK Buro was able to concur with the resolution of the CPSU Kirov RK Buro regarding issuing him a reprimand with entry into the record card. A recommendation was issued to the Kirov CPSU RK to expel N. M. Samsonov from membership in the raykom buro.

[The buro] was informed that NIIkhimmash Section Chief V. F. Kurylev has been brought to strict party responsibility and dismissed from his official position.

Partkom Secretary A. A. Kochetkov was informed of the need for more energetic measures for restructuring party work, and creating an atmosphere of high exactingness, irreconcilability to shortcomings, and broad openness in the collective.

The party gorkom buro meeting also reviewed certain other questions.

12322
CSO: 1800/699

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

MOSCOW GORKOM ON PUBLIC CATERING, OTHER ISSUES

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Moscow Gorkom"]

[Text] At its regular meeting held on 27 May, the CPSU MGK [Moscow gorkom] Bureau reviewed the question of the work of the Voroshilovsk party raykom on fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 26th Conference of the Moscow city party organization.

It noted that there had been no significant restructuring in the work of the party raykom since the CPSU Congress and the city party conference. The work of the party raykom does not have enough political directionality, acuteness or scope. The role of the party raykom as the collective organ for party management of the rayon's economic and social development has not been secured.

The broad circle of party active membership has not been involved in the restructuring. The importance of the CPSU RK [raykom] plenums has been underestimated, and they lack depth of analysis and constructiveness. As before, the dispatch-directive style and the desire to replace the elected active membership is inherent in the raykom apparatus. The efforts of its workers are not concentrated on an in-depth study of the problems and on rendering practical aid to the primary party organizations.

There have been no noticeable shifts in the development of the creative activity of the people or in expanding democracy in production. The grass-roots development of plans for 1988 is a formality. At a number of enterprises, labor competition of brigades, participants or shops is not really organized and the importance of socialist competition to meet the 70th anniversary of the Great October is underestimated.

Social problems and tasks on improving the conditions for labor, domestic life and leisure time of the people are resolved all too slowly. Significant shortcomings remain in the sphere of consumer services and the plans for construction of social-cultural-domestic facilities in Strogino microrayon are undermined.

There are no qualitative changes taking place in the party management of the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies and many permanent commissions and deputy groups are showing no initiative or persistence in their work. The state of

affairs in the rayon economic management services remains unsatisfactory. Party management of the trade union and Komsomol organizations and the organs of public control is weak. The rayon's high scientific potential is not being sufficiently utilized for renovating the forms and methods of party work and for rendering practical aid to the labor collectives.

The party raykom has not overcome its archaic and stereotyped tendencies in its ideological work, nor its gap between work and deed. The propagandist active membership remains aside from the needs of the labor collectives and removed from such living matters as the introduction of cost accounting, self-financing, state acceptance, and the changeover of enterprises to two- and three-shift regimens of operation. The measures on strengthening discipline, curbing drunkenness and alcoholism, and intensifying the struggle against law-breakers are ineffective. The leisure time of the adult population and the youth is poorly organized and moral training work with minors at their place of residence is unsystematic.

An adherence to old approaches in work with the cadres is retained. Many managers are not competent enough, have not had sufficient training, or lack initiative.

The CPSU MGK Buro meeting expressed serious reproofs addressed to CPSU Voroshilovsk Raykom First Secretary Comrade A. I. Zemskov. The Buro stressed that he gives a superficial evaluation of the state of affairs in the rayon party organization and is slow in restructuring the style of his own personal work. He is prone to declarative style and a tendency toward making individual decisions on questions which require collective discussion. He has been unable to organize the collective and well-ordered work of the secretaries, the CPSU RK buro, and the raykom members on solving the problems presented by the party congress and by the city party conference.

The CPSU MGK Buro ordered raykom secretaries comrades Zemskov, Tarasov and Radinskaya, as well as the buro members, to review the methods of their work and to decisively eliminate inertness and formalism in party management. They must also develop and implement a set of practical measures on radically restructuring the activity of the CPSU RK and the rayon party organizations, and ensure the definition of key sectors in the realization of major long-term tasks, as well as persistence and continuity in their work and directionality aimed at the end result.

The CPSU MGK Buro discussed and on the whole approved the integrated target program developed by the Mossoviet ispolkom and entitled "Obshchestvennoye pitaniye" [Public catering] in the city of Moscow for 1987-1990 and for the period to the year 2000.

The program provides for further strengthening the material-technical base of the sector, introducing industrial technology for food product production based on cooperation with the sectors of the food industry, and creating large procurement enterprises for the manufacture of convenience foods.

By the year 2000, the number of places at public catering enterprises will be brought up to the norm and the public demand for semimanufactures [convenience foods], culinary and confection goods will be fully satisfied. In the years of

the 12th Five-Year Plan, 1,200 public catering enterprises will be introduced into operation, including 600 fast-food enterprises. The number of stores and "culinary" sections, as well as order desks for culinary and confectionery products will increase by 40 percent. The network of seasonal enterprises for the sale of cold drinks, ice cream and baked goods will increase by more than 4 times.

The tasks were defined on involving the city's industrial enterprises and organizations in the construction and equipment of facilities for public catering. The program provides for measures on improving the social-domestic conditions of public catering workers.

The ministries and departments, their enterprises, Mosgorispolkom organizations, the ispolkoms of the rayon soviets, MGSPS [Moscow Province Council of Trade Unions] and other agencies will all participate in the realization of the integrated target program. The CPSU MGK ordered the party raykoms and the Mosgorispolkom to take specific measures on fulfilling the integrated program and on changing over the public catering enterprises to new conditions of economic management within the allotted times. Using the means of party and mass political work, they must bring the long-term program tasks to every labor collective, to all the communists in the sector and all adjoining sectors.

The meeting examined the question of the work of the Lenin party raykom on strengthening law and order and intensifying the struggle against antisocial manifestations.

It noted that the party raykom, the ispolkom of the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies and the rayon's community organizations are performing definite work on strengthening socialist legality and law and order and on strengthening the protection of the rights and interests of the citizens. However, despite the measures which are being taken, the day-to-day situation on the rayon territory remains complex. There has been no real reduction in transgressions of the law. The party raykom weakly analyzes the reasons for negative tendencies and is not persistent enough in striving to overcome them.

Far from every labor collective has affirmed the new order of work. The party organizations of the scientific-production association "Kauchuk" [Rubber], the "Elektrosvet" [Electric Light] Plant, and the "Krasnaya Roza" [Red Rose] Combine, as well as certain other collectives where the number of legal transgressions among the workers has increased, have not assumed positions of intolerance to these shortcomings and have not aimed their work toward improving the moral atmosphere.

There are still serious shortcomings in the work on combatting drunkenness and alcoholism. The number of violations of anti-alcohol legislation in production during the 4 months of the current year has increased by more than half. Lately the law enforcement agencies of the rayon have weakened in their struggle against idling, stealing and unearned income, and devote little attention to preventing lawbreaking among minors.

The CPSU MGK Buro ordered the Lenin party raykom to take decisive measures on strengthening law and order and socialist legality, and to give a strict and principled evaluation to secretaries of party organizations and economic managers

who do not properly fulfill party requirements on eradicating drunkenness, idleness, realization of unearned income and other antisocial manifestations, and who allow a tolerant attitude toward them. The raykom must also increase the effectiveness of the work of administrative organs, voluntary people's detachments and other community organizations on preventing and curtailing crime and other antisocial manifestations.

The party organizations of the rayon's enterprises and institutions were told to step up their work on strengthening discipline and organization and on the legal and moral training of the workers, ensuring the formation in every labor collective of an atmosphere of intolerance and general condemnation around those who violate Soviet laws and the standards of socialist morality.

The raysovet ispolkom was told to bring about order in the sphere of public services and to intensify work on preventing violations of the law in the residential sector.

The CPSU MGK Buro also reviewed certain other questions at its meeting.

12322
CSO: 1800/710

ZNANIYE SOCIETY HOLDS CONGRESS 27-28 MAY 87

9th Znaniye Society Congress Opens in Moscow

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 87 pp 3-4

[TASS report: "Knowledge--the Energy of Acceleration"]

[Text] The desire to continuously increase and replenish one's knowledge and at the same time share it with others is a characteristic feature of the spiritual life of socialist society. The All-Union Society Znaniye plays an important role in efforts to educate and enlighten the people and foster their communist consciousness.

The delegates of Znaniye Society's 9th congress, which opened 27 May in the Grand Kremlin Palace, are thoroughly and exactingly discussing the results of the society's activity during the past five years from the standpoint of the present time and charting ways of further improving its propaganda and enlightenment work.

In the presidium are comrades V. I. Vorotnikov, M. S. Solomentsev, P. N. Demichev, A. N. Yakovlev, G. P. Razumovskiy, leading officials of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, local government, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ranking members of the All-Union Znaniye Society's board and the boards of union-republican Znaniye societies, and prominent scientists. There are also executives of societies and organizations for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge from fraternal socialist countries.

The report on the board's work and Znaniye Society's tasks in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress was delivered by chairman of the board, Academician N. G. Basov, prominent scientist, Lenin and Nobel Prizes laureate, twice Hero of Socialist Labor.

Znaniye Society, which was formed 40 years ago on the initiative of leading scholars, he said, has become a mass voluntary, self-managed organization of representatives of all sections of the Soviet intelligentsia performing their civic and patriotic duty of carrying political and scientific knowledge into the masses and serving the noble cause of enlightenment, continuous education, and communist indoctrination of the working people.

As we discuss problems of the society's work in the conditions of restructuring [perestroika] we clearly see our place in the creative plans of the party and the people. It is the dissemination and implementation of party decisions. It is the molding of the consciousness of millions of working people in a spirit of profound realization of the acuteness of the current moment, personal involvement in the destinies of the nation, and responsibility for the success of restructuring. It is all-out promotion of the introduction of an atmosphere of democracy, openness [glasnost], constructive criticism and self-criticism in society. It is, finally, active, comprehensive work for the education and self-education of the people.

Today we can already speak of certain results achieved in the process of restructuring the lecture system as a propaganda medium. The main and determining thing in this is, doubtlessly, greater party guidance. The state of affairs and ways of improving them were examined by virtually all party committees, from the central committees of the union-republican Communist Parties to raykoms.

Since its previous congress our society has carried out definitive work aimed at raising the organizational and methodological level of lectures. Sections and groups have been set up for the main areas of political and scientific knowledge. Ties with academic and branch research establishments have been strengthened. The role of sections as creative associations of lecturers influencing the formulation of subject matter and improvement of the quality of public delivery and of printed matter has increased.

At the same time, much has yet to be done to raise the work to a qualitatively new level. There are still many shortcomings and mistakes in the society's work. Quite a few problems have accumulated, and they require immediate resolution.

Stagnation phenomena could not but have had a negative impact on the activity of Znaniye organizations. Lectures tended to be replete with dogmatism and meaningless talk, cliches and political claptrap. We began to increasingly encounter such phenomena as exaggerated reporting [pripiski] and deception. But the main shortcoming is a tendency by many of our lecturers to sidestep acute, complex problems of public life, which substantially reduces interest in oral propaganda, especially among the youth.

We can advance only if we get rid of shortcomings and overcome the gap between words and deeds. Only then, Basov stressed, will our actions correspond to the revolutionary changes taking place in the country.

Of course, the society's organizations are doing a lot to bring the essence and spirit of party decisions and its internal and external policies home to Soviet people. However, the dissemination of social and political knowledge does not meet the requirements of our time in either quality or subject matter, and it frequently "slips."

Lectures are often divorced from real life, from the real problems tackled by the party and the people. Many are lacking in depth and critical spirit, they

contain little specific material relevant to the interests of the collective, and are short on diversity and substance.

It is our duty to set up a lecture system consonant with the solution of the tasks of restructuring [perestroyka] and renovating our society.

Our congress, Basov noted, is taking place in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Znaniye organizations are conducting work devoted to this occasion. Lecture series and public political readings have been organized. An all-union seminar of lecturers, "The Course Set By the 27th CPSU Congress as a Continuation of the Cause of the Great October," was held in Leningrad. A thematic series of booklets is being published to assist lecturers. It is important to bring home to every Soviet person that the restructuring [perestroyka] developing in the country is a continuation of the revolutionary cause of the Great October, a creative development of Leninism in present-day conditions.

Znaniye Society is faced with important tasks in connection with the need to substantially improve the dissemination and explanation of the active, comprehensive social policy formulated by the 27th CPSU congress. Lecturers must be more purposeful in their efforts to facilitate its implementation, help to overcome technocratic approaches in the economy and underestimation of the socio-cultural sphere, and promote the further improvement of the moral atmosphere and strengthening of the ideological foundations of society. We must oppose consumerism and parasitism more resolutely and wage an uncompromising struggle against unearned income, for the full assertion of the principle of social justice in our life.

Much has yet to be done to disseminate and implement the creative ideas of the 27th Party Congress and the January, 1987, Central Committee Plenum on the further democratization of Soviet society and development of the socialist self-government of the people. The lecture system of propaganda must operate more effectively as a link between the party and the people.

We must teach the working people to use their democratic rights, we must arm them with the habits and skills of participation in running all the affairs of industry, the state, and society. This is all the more important in present-day conditions, when all of us, from minister to worker, are lacking in concrete knowledge needed for the practical implementation of restructuring [perestroyka], when it is essential to counterpose different points of view and objectively analyze them.

Dissemination of the ideas of patriotism and internationalism and the military-patriotic education of the working people occupy an important place in Znaniye's activity. Lecturers, social scientists, war veterans, commanders and political officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, and soldiers who performed their internationalist duty in Afghanistan are involved in this work. DOSAAF organizations also play an important part in this respect.

And yet, in many cases work in this area is conducted inadequately, and sometimes poorly. Few lectures were given on questions of patriotic and internationalist education, and frequently they failed to deal with sensitive

points which arose in national relations. Timed mainly to coincide with anniversary dates, presentations were pompous, with simplified interpretations, and filled with stereotyped cliches. In this respect young people remained unaffected by lectures.

All this insistently demands a radical improvement of the ways in which problems of the CPSU's national policy are discussed and of the patriotic and internationalist education of working people.

Problems of atheistic education also remain on the agenda. Lately religious trends of an extremist nature have revived. God-searching motifs have appeared. The ideological centers of imperialism are striving to encourage religion in our country and imbue it with antisocialist content. The coming 1,000th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity in Russia is being actively exploited to this end.

At the same time, Basov said, the state of atheistic propaganda conducted by Znaniye cannot be rated as satisfactory. It does not correspond to modern requirements in either scope or content. It is replete with formalism and stereotypes.

One of the Society's important tasks is to reveal the scope and depth of the impact of the foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state on the life of the people and the course of world events. On average every tenth lecture of ours is devoted to world affairs. Znaniye lecturers must more extensively and effectively disseminate the major initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at asserting a new political mentality in the nuclear-space age, curbing the arms race, and creating a universal system of international security.

The exacerbation of the ideological confrontation between the two world systems obliges members of Znaniye Society to be on the offensive and uncompromising in combating hostile ideology and morality and to uphold socialist ideals with well-argumented facts.

In present-day conditions, studying the management of socialist economy, the elaboration of necessary recommendations, and their definite practical implementation acquires decisive significance.

The society's lecturers give more than 2.5 million lectures on economic questions and management problems each year. Unfortunately, lecturers frequently present topical problems of economic theory, the development of the productive forces and relations of production at the present stage, the economics of scientific and technical progress and material incentives inadequately and dogmatically. Many of the difficulties encountered by lecturers derive from the fact that a number of questions of the economics of socialism have as yet not been adequately elaborated scientifically.

Znaniye Society should contribute to a real turnaround in the public consciousness towards intensification of production, raising labor productivity, improving the quality of output, economy and thrift, the introduction of team contracts, cost accounting [khozraschet], self-support

[samookupayemost] and self-financing. It is necessary to get rid of passive, abstract enlightenment and elements of scholasticism.

On the whole, lectures offer an adequate explanation of general problems of improving production efficiency. But the closer the discussion comes to the work collective the more abstract it gets. It is necessary to organize comprehensive, continuous economic education in work collectives, involve leading specialists and the best lecturers in this and to look for different forms of teaching and disseminating knowledge in economics and management among industrial workers. The main objective in this should be to awaken initiative and stimulate the human factor.

Dissemination of the achievements of science, technology and advanced production experience acquires special significance in the conditions of intensification of the national economy and its extensive reconstruction. A special meeting of the board drew up measures for providing lectures specifically targeted on a number of integrated programs of scientific progress, technical re-equipment and reconstruction of the national economy.

Some experience has been accumulated by Znaniye organizations in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Chelyabinsk, Rostov, the Plant imeni Likhachev and the Krasnyy Proletariy Association in Moscow. Of value is the Leningrad organization's experience in providing lecture support for the integrated territorial-branch program "Intensifikatsiya-90."

All these, however, or but individual achievements. On the whole there have been no fundamental changes in the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge.

The state acceptance system has revealed extremely serious shortcomings in the mechanism designed to ensure quality output. In December 1986, we adopted resolutions on cooperation with the State Committee for Standards and on raising questions of radically improving the quality of output. However, Znaniye organizations have been slow in launching work along these lines.

Efforts to clearly address efforts to disseminate scientific and technological knowledge and advanced production experience to specific work collectives and categories of working people acquires special significance. Here, too, the role of Znaniye is great and its as yet inadequately utilized potential is enormous. Of primary significance is the retraining of millions of working people, resolutely overcoming the imitation philosophy, dissemination and implementation of organizational and scientific and technical solutions capable of leading to top world standards. Lectures can also do much in this field.

Work directed at self-education of the working people has, unfortunately, hardly begun, even though today self-education is one of the primary means by which the working people can master highly efficient modern equipment and technologies.

Our society's organizations have so far done little in this area. There appears to be a lack of concern for organizing specialized lecture series for

factory engineering and technical personnel. Sections and scientific-methodological councils, which include many eminent scientists, are in a state of some confusion and they are not thinking about the formulation of appropriate programs or the development and differentiation of self-education methodologies.

The dissemination of scientific and technical information also requires substantial material support. Houses of scientific and technical propaganda can play a major role in this. Currently Znaniye Society has just nine such houses, and only two new ones were opened during the period under review. It is necessary for the society to have scientific and technical propaganda houses in the capitals of all union republics and in major industrial centers. We have the funds for this; what we need is the help of the appropriate local agencies in providing or building premises.

Of extreme importance today are ecological problems. The attitude towards nature as a rich and inexhaustible warehouse has not only delayed the development of closed-cycle production processes but also served to misdirect the discussion of ecological problems. The tendency was to overemphasize our ability to affect nature and underemphasize the need to learn to interact with it. We need, are in great need of a fundamentally new ecological program, in scope, in content, and in form.

When disseminating fundamental achievements in biology we must not, at the same time, lose sight of the practical knowledge which it offers. The question is, in the first place, of disseminating the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced experience in agriculture, ways of widespread introduction of intensive and industrial techniques of growing agricultural crops and producing livestock products, and marketing produce without losses.

An important area of our lecture activity is the dissemination of medical knowledge. A healthy lifestyle, physical culture and hygiene, the fight against alcoholism, drug addiction and smoking, culture of everyday life--these are all important areas of lecture activity.

The report devotes much attention to the society's work with youth audiences. Basov listed among priority tasks ideological, political and moral fortitude, molding an active civic attitude, help in work orientation and selection of a place in life. It is necessary to seek new forms of addressing young men and women that would be in keeping with their needs and capable of encouraging their lasting interest in political and scientific knowledge, a desire to reveal themselves in work and other spheres of public activity. Some work is being conducted in this area.

A basic shortcoming of our lectures for young people is that for a long time they were frequently didactic, moralistic, and categorical. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that young audiences were alienated, while lecturers developed a kind of fear syndrome with regard to them. As a consequence, our work aimed at fostering lofty ideological and moral qualities and an ability and readiness for creative, selfless work in young people was ineffective.

In the spirit of the recent Komsomol congress and the address of CC CPSU General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev at it, it is necessary to take a close look at the contents and forms of work among the youth and involve lecturers capable of convincing and exciting young listeners.

Proceeding from the experience accumulated by the society's organizations and numerous suggestions made at report-and-election conferences and congresses, it would be useful in the nearest future to implement a number of measures aimed at radically restructuring lecture propaganda among the youth.

Several words are called for concerning the extremely acute problem of young lecturers. Their proportion among the total number of Znaniye lecturers is six percent. It is necessary to develop a system of measures which would ensure a major influx of young specialists, young scientists in the first place, into the society's membership. It is also necessary to think about revising the whole system of preparing lecturer replacements, breathing new life into schools for young lecturers and the university of lecturing skills. We must be more active in involving capable young people in giving lectures, show more confidence in them and require more of them.

The people's universities are an important element in the system of cadre training and advanced training. There are 59,000 operating all over the country. One-third of them belong to the Znaniye Society, the others belong to ministries and departments. More than 20 million people study at those universities. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period alone, seven million workers from different spheres of the economy raised their qualifications in them.

Over the last quarter of a century, more than 36,000 people graduated from the Moscow City University of Technical Progress and Economic Knowledge alone. The university has 21 departments in priority areas of science and technology, among them machine building, computer equipment, radioelectronics, technical cybernetics, robotics, flexible automated production, chemistry and polymer technology. They offer instruction in economic, management and environmental protection problems.

However, Basov stressed, at present there are more shortcomings, unresolved problems and unutilized opportunities in the work of people's universities than positive aspects.

The printed word is a powerful channel for the dissemination of knowledge. The leading role in this belongs to the Znaniye Publishing House. Of late the scientific and social thrust of publications has become more topical, greater prominence is being given to the achievements of science and technology, and more topical series for the benefit of lecturers have been appearing. Basov informed the congress that publication would commence of a series of books under the provisional title, "The Academician's Forum," as well as series under the headings, "Socialist Economic Practice," "Computers and Their Applications," and "Era of New Technologies." We also intend to publish a popular encyclopedia and a new "Do It Yourself" series.

At the same time, a general failing of popular science literature is that it concentrates more on achievements in different branches of science and

technology but does much less to promote the self-education of people and add to their political, economic, legal, technical and other knowledge.

A lecture's effectiveness, Academician Basov said, depends entirely on the personality of the lecturer, on his educational level. We have many highly qualified lecturers who take a responsible attitude towards their noble duty of bringing knowledge to the masses of the people. At the same time, there are quite a few lecturers in the society's organizations whose skills fall short of present-day high requirements.

Basov informed the meeting that in the course of the report-and-election campaign some 200,000 people were elected to boards and auditing commissions, and 150,000 to supervisory organs of sections and departments. As yet this great force is not fully utilized. Frequently the staffs of boards assume the duties of elected organs, the members of which regard their duties as honorific rather than real. As a consequence, the scientific potential available in our sections is poorly utilized. For example, last year almost two-thirds of the section members did not give a single lecture sponsored by their boards. In many of the society's organizations little is being done to overcome a formalistic administrative style of operation involving excessive paperwork, meetings and conferences. Many of the shortcomings in the work of Znaniye Society are a consequence of the slow restructuring of the work of the board staff.

The board of Znaniye will have to do a lot of work to bring the operation of the central staff in complete accord with present-day requirements.

During the period under review Znaniye Society consolidated its material and financial position, and it fully pays its way.

It is necessary to mention some very acute questions of the society's material and financial situation, Academician Basov said.

Since 1975 the Glavmospromstroy construction organization has been building a House of Knowledge on Smolenskaya Square in Moscow. During this period only 1.2 million rubles of the budgeted funds have actually been spent. The situation is similar with the construction of houses of knowledge in Saratov, Kuybyshev, Chelyabinsk, Barnaul, Vladivostok, Krasnoyarsk, Riga, and Alma-Ata. The Polytechnical Museum, which was built more than 100 years ago, is in an emergency state and we were forced to close the Central Lecture Hall.

The currently operating statute of the society was adopted by its 5th congress in 1968. Some amendments were introduced at subsequent congresses.

In the course of the report-and-election meetings, conferences and congresses, members and organizations of republican Znaniye societies submitted some 150 proposals aimed at clarifying the currently operating text of the statute. The statute commission set up by the presidium of the board does not consider it necessary to fundamentally revise the current statute and proposes to introduce individual editorial amendments.

I think, Basov said, that the debate which will be held at our congress, the democratic exchange of views and comparison of different points of view will enable us to more precisely and thoroughly digest the initial results of our work, expose problems and shortcomings, and more clearly define the ways and means of resolving outstanding problems. I am confident that our congress and its decisions will open up new opportunities and prospects before the society's organizations and provide creative impetus for our efforts to disseminate and implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The report of the Auditing Commission was presented by its chairman, Professor V. A. Slepov.

After that the congress began the debate.

Znaniye Congress Debates Basov Report

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 87 p 2

[TASS report: "The Lecture System of Propaganda--a Party Concern"]

[Text] The nation's lecturers and propagandists see their task in proceeding from life, from its real problems and the new situations evolving in the process of restructuring. They strive to be active promoters of the party's strategic line while radically changing the content, forms and methods of their work. This is what delegates of the 9th congress of the All-Union Znaniye Society spoke of.

The first speaker in the debate on 27 May was Academician I. F. Obraztsov, Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the RSFSR, chairman of the board of the RSFSR Znaniye Society. He covered a wide range of problems associated with the improvement of the lecture system. In his view it still does not fully meet the requirements of the time or the tempo of scientific, technical, social and cultural renovation. In this connection he gave special attention to the training of lecturers, their competence, erudition, civic stance, and oratory skills.

There are more than one million scientific workers in the Russian Federation, but only every eighth is a member of Znaniye Society. Many scientists and specialists remain uninvolved in propaganda work. In Obraztsov's view, major VUZ's, universities and pedagogical institutes should have methodology departments in lecturing, oratory skills and the fundamentals of information science.

I. K. Polozkov, first secretary of the Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom, dwelt on important problems of raising the quality of lectures and targeting them better on the solution of the important tasks of restructuring [perestroika]. He devoted special attention to personnel problems in rural areas and shared experience acquired by the kray party organization in the search for new forms and methods of disseminating advanced knowledge.

The best lecturers and many scientists have abandoned the traditional lecture form. Before meeting with an audience they study the state of affairs on the

spot and together with the rural workers outline approaches to the solution of the problems put forward by practice. The activists of Znaniye see not lectures but dialogue, the discussion of topical problems, as one of the main ways of enhancing the effectiveness of propaganda.

While highly rating Znaniye's prestige and its contribution to the dissemination of scientific and political knowledge, the speaker also noted that, though basically a public organization, it had not escaped the corrosion of bureaucracy and excessive over-organization. Paradoxically, although the society builds up its finances locally on a voluntary basis, the money cannot be spent without permission from above. Staffing, budgeting, the size of honorarium payments, even incentives have all been appropriated by the central agencies. They should not be afraid of delegating the resolution of these issues to the "lower echelons." The work can only gain from this.

Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences K. V. Frolov dwelt on problems of further improving dissemination of the achievements of science and technology and advance domestic and foreign experience. Our country, he said, possesses state-of-the-art and original technologies and has developed new methods of implementing them. In present-day conditions it is, therefore, extremely important for Znaniye activists to publicize those innovations.

It is apparent to everyone, M. M. Gvozd, manager of the poultry section of State Farm imeni XXVI Syezd KPSS, began her presentation, that the essence of economic restructuring [perestroika] is quality. However, we do not always seem to understand this in our approach to ideological work. Thus, lectures on the harm of drinking may be delivered to non-drinkers, while anti-religious propaganda is addressed to non-believers. Take the youth. They know the names of footballers, hockey players or artists by heart. But they don't know the names of leading kolkhoz chairmen, masters of high milk yields, or heroes who performed exploits in Afghanistan.

A. D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, conveyed sincere wishes of fruitful work to the congress delegates and all activists and members of Znaniye Society. He stressed the importance of joint cooperation in the sphere of military-patriotic indoctrination and the dissemination of military knowledge.

Lizichev gave special attention to fostering the ideological, political and moral consciousness of young people preparing for service in the Armed Forces. In this connection he shared his concern with the fact that of late pacifist overtones had begun to appear in some statements. Yet the struggle for peace and pacifism are far from the same thing.

Today we can once again see the need for a radical restructuring of Znaniye's activity to bring it in line with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the January CC plenum, said P. K. Khabibullayev, President of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the board of the Uzbekistan Znaniye Society.

So far, however, this is not happening. The real impact of lectures on the acceleration process remains low. Efforts to disseminate innovative practices

remain in abeyance. Of course, it's difficult to root out stagnation and entrenched stereotypes. It is, after all, no secret that most lectures are not popular, they are delivered superficially, just to check off an item for the report, and they appeal to neither the mind nor the hearts of listeners. And guests have as yet yielded no positive results.

Speaking of the ways of improving the quality of meetings with mass audiences, Academician G. K. Skryabin, chairman of the board of the Moscow city organization of the RSFSR Znaniye Society, emphasized that it was necessary to take an integrated approach to the solution of this important problem. He said that the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, with the participation of the aktiv, had developed an integrated program for improving lecture propaganda in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Implementation of the program has already begun. One of its fundamentally important elements is the signing of contracts for lectures between work collectives and scientific establishments, ministries and departments. More than 300 contracts for lectures on technical and economic subjects have been signed.

As proof of the effectiveness of this program, Academician Skryabin cited an interesting fact. During the whole of 1985, fewer full and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences had delivered lectures in Moscow work collectives than had spoken during the first four hours of work of the current congress; in 1986 lectures had been given by 17 people, but this year already by more than 150.

While proudly recalling that laser technology had been invented in our country, Skryabin noted bitterly that the Moscow Planetarium, which incidentally, belongs to Znaniye Society, is practically the only one in the world without laser equipment.

It was stressed during the congress debate that the restructuring [perestroika] in all spheres of the material and cultural life of Soviet society is aimed at resolving problems in the name of people, and the main means of achieving these goals are people themselves.

While listing positive trends appearing in the lecture system, many speakers noted that orthodoxy, dogmatism, scholastic theorizing and isolation from the real problems tackled by the party and the people had not been overcome.

The living word of a lecturer is an effective means of educating and indoctrinating the masses, speakers said. The concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for further improving the quality and efficacy of lectures is a reflection of the course towards all-round development of the personality and enhancement of the human factor in our life.

Greetings to the congress were conveyed by foreign guests: Professor G. Girginov, chairman of the Bulgarian republican council of the society for the dissemination of scientific knowledge; Academician G. Adam, chairman of the Hungarian society for the dissemination of scientific knowledge, Academician Chan Day Ngia, chairman of the union of scientific and technical societies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Professor L.-G. Fleischer, first vice chairman of the GDR Urania society.

On 28 May the congress continued its work.

Academician V. A. Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the board of the Armenian Znaniye Society, spoke of ways of reviving oral propaganda so as to contribute to the success of restructuring [perestroyka] in all spheres of life. Reflecting on the need to raise the quality of lectures, he declared unequivocally that a single poor appearance cancelled out twenty good ones. There should be no substandard lectures, just as there can be no substandard science or substandard knowledge.

Analyzing the causes of the as yet poor quality of work of the society, Ambartsumyan scored the still prevalent "gross" approach to the assessment of results and the pursuit of impressive numbers. He cited a specific example. The republican Znaniye society currently lists 20,000 members, but very few of them were, in Ambartsumyan's view, capable of delivering a lecture geared to present-day requirements, or even just at an acceptable level. It was time to devise a system of measures to prevent poor lectures.

He raised the question of using television with its multimillion audience for lecture presentation.

The noble desire to bring knowledge to millions, said B. I. Oleynik, secretary of the Board of the Ukrainian SSR Writers Union, evokes feelings of profound gratitude. We must bow in reverence to teachers, doctors, farmers--to all those engaged to the hilt in their primary work and who do not stint their free time to sow the seeds of intelligent, kind, eternal values.

However, along with devoted ministers of learning there are many who have turned the principle of material reward existing in lecture work into a selfish drive for a fast ruble. For such people the main thing is to get more engagements; quality is secondary for them. As a consequence, the form of presenting knowledge is frequently at variance with the current level of the audience. In fact, a silent contract as it were has evolved between the lecturer and his audience: you, the latter intimate, go ahead and earn your fee, while we'll relax from worldly concerns at your lecture.

Voicing his indignation with such a state of affairs, Oleynik called for a style of presentation in which the lecturer is not merely a disclaimer and the listeners are not a mute flock.

T. V. Glavak, vice chairman of the State Committee for Vocational Training, spoke of the importance of propaganda work among the youth. With each year, she noted, the priority role of vocational training as a school of reserves of skilled workers who should meet the demands of the approaching 21st century is increasing. Fostering a worthy succession for the working class is an important government task, and its implementation is unthinkable without the involvement of Znaniye Society. Many eminent scientists have joined this effort. However, nothing has been done to improve the quality of lecture presentation in the vocational training system.

AUCCTU secretary V. M. Mishin reported that the network of lecture halls, people's universities, public political clubs and associations according to common interests in work collectives and cultural-enlightenment establishments was being consistently expanded. So far, however, the trade unions have had little influence on the contents of lectures, and their role is often limited to supplying equipment.

Mishin called attention to the need to work in closer cooperation with Znaniye Society to restructure the lecture system. In particular, he suggested setting up a system of people's universities for trade union activists with departments of organizers of socialist competition and recreation and departments of managers of public personnel offices.

Vice President of the Estonian Academy of Sciences A. A. Keyerna, chairman of the board of the republican Znaniye Society, told the congress delegates about changes in the society's work. He said that a drive had been launched for the accreditation of lecturers and certification of lecture halls, making it possible to differentiate more seriously and concretely between different categories of audiences. Institutes of lecture organizers had been set up and social studies were conducted in all regions of Estonia. At the same time, he dwelt on problems preventing progress. One of them was the aging of lecturers and a shortage of fresh, young creative forces.

Academician A. A. Samarskiy compared the period of stagnation phenomena apparent in our country in the 1970s with a peculiar state of euphoria from the notion that we could do anything. Such smugness and complacency resulted in the appearance of numerous problems--economic, ecological, social--which were often more difficult than their initial causes. Therefore, he declared, in advancing along the road of restructuring [perestroika] we must have a good idea not only of what we should do, but also of what we shouldn't. As an example he cited the idea of redirecting the flow of northern rivers.

The half-life of knowledge (there is such a term, which characterizes the time it takes for the continuously accumulating scientific data to become obsolete) is steadily decreasing. That is why today self-education and personnel training and advanced training are so important. In all times the main requirement is not for technology but for human intelligence. It is the task of scientists and activists of Znaniye Society to develop the creative, inventive spirit so that every person would feel himself not only as a user but also as a developer of newly created values.

This idea was further pursued by A. I. Terekhov, milling machine operator of the Tula Weapons Plant, member of the section for the dissemination of advanced production experience under the board of the Tula Oblast organization of the RSFSR Znaniye Society. In the era of scientific and technical progress, he said, all the new things created by the best masters of their trades should become available to all. He stressed that it was necessary to involve advanced workers more extensively in the dissemination of their own achievements for the benefit of others.

There are many enthusiasts at the Tula Weapons Plant who pass the glorious traditions of the working class and its best achievements on to their work

comrades. They have made a weighty contribution towards mobilizing the forces of the collective for implementing the Intensification-12 program. Special attention is given to problems of improving discipline and organization, multi-shift operation of the machine-tool inventory, and improving the quality of work. The plant sponsors a lecture series, "Forum of Scientists and Practitioners," as well as schools for foremen and team leaders. Nevertheless, workers could be more involved in the society's activities.

Since our society's activities are one of the elements in the ongoing system of education, said N. V. Bagrov, secretary of the Crimean Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, we should follow the example of higher schools and formulate our own concept of development. He shared the experience acquired in the Crimea in improving the management of the lecture system with the congress participants. In a nutshell, it boils down to concentrating, on an experimental basis, the entire oblast lecture system in the hands of local Znaniye Society organizations. The creative unions and other ideological departments sign contracts with the society. So now every lecturer mounts the rostrum only as a representative of Znaniye Society provided with a standard assignment voucher. A methodology for ongoing, differential monitoring of lecture quality has been elaborated. On the whole, Bagrov said, the experiment has justified itself.

A. S. Barkauskas, chairman of the board of the Lithuanian SSR Znaniye Society, emphasized that atheism and counterpropaganda play an important part in the work of lecturers in the republic. In this, account is taken of the direct link between the dissemination of atheistic knowledge and internationalist education. After all, the subversive imperialist centers have lately concentrated their efforts on the so-called national question.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Savinkov, a participant in combat operations against Dushman bands in Afghanistan, voiced the internationalist soldiers' gratitude to activists of the All-Union Znaniye Society.

A. I. Golyakov, vice chairman of the All-Union Council of War and Labor Veterans, noted that despite their age, most veterans have not lost interest in public affairs. One can only envy their interest in the restructuring [perestroika] going on in the country, their desire to get answers to questions of concern and contribute as best they can to acceleration. For this, he noted, it would be a good idea to provide lecture facilities all over the country.

At the same time, Golyakov said, lately there has been a decline in military-patriotic work.

B. A. Kustov, director of the West-Siberian Metallurgical Combine, raised the question of how the lecture system could help every working person define his or her personal contribution to the implementation of the party's decisions. He told of the high level of the plant's technical equipment, saying that the Znaniye organization there attached great importance to scientific and technical propaganda.

It was necessary, Kustov noted, to concentrate on the primary work collectives, the sections and teams. Unfortunately, so far lecture activity at that level still has much to be desired. Not all managers understand the need to bring lectures to the workers. In this connection Kustov noted the total inability of young specialists coming to the combine from institutes of higher learning to carry out propaganda work.

It's hard to offer food to a person who isn't hungry or shelter a person who has a house. It is just as hard to inform an informed person. R. V. Krupina, merited school teacher of the RSFSR, chairman of the board of the Vichuga city organization of the Ivanovo Oblast Znaniye Society, spoke of the difficulties and problems of work with a highly knowledgeable youth audience. Every lecture for young people, if it isn't just for the report, requires total input on the part of the lecturer, since every word and idea should penetrate to the listeners' mind and heart.

Krupina especially noted the contribution of members of Znaniye Society to the implementation of the regional "Family" program. Strengthening the union of spouses, children's education and family health--these are but some of the topics of lectures delivered by society activists to young people and to parents.

Addresses of greetings to the congress were delivered by foreign guests: Ts. Puntsagnorov, chairman of the board of the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, corresponding member of the Mongolian People's Republic Academy of Sciences; M. Zhukovski, general secretary of the Polish Society for the Dissemination of Knowledge; G. Milka, deputy director of the directorate for mass cultural work of the Rumanian Society for Culture and Socialist Education; Professor M. Osmanagich, chairman of the Yugoslavian Nikola Tesla Union of Societies for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge; and M. Matoush, corresponding member of the CSSR Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the central committee of the Socialist Academy.

After endorsing the activities of the board of Znaniye Society, the congress passed a resolution on the report. It defines specific ways of enhancing the lecture system's effectiveness and improving all future work.

The congress endorsed the report of the auditing commission and approved partial changes and editorial amendments to the society's charter.

The board and auditing commission were elected.

The 9th congress of the All-Union Znaniye Society concluded its work.

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ARMENIAN EMIGRE PRESS ALLEGATIONS OF OPPRESSION REFUTED

Yerevan PO LENINSKOMU PUTI in Russian No 3, Mar 87 pp 74-79

[Article by S. Abramyan, candidate of history: "A Refutation of Dashnak Press Lies"]

[Text] The 27th party congress stated that our ideological efforts are being undertaken in an environment characterized by antagonism between the socialist and bourgeois ideologies. The "psychological war" being waged by imperialists against socialism--and especially against the Soviet Union--is nothing more than a specific form of aggression and informational imperialism, both of which flout the sovereignty, history, and culture of the world's people.

As the October 1986 plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee stated, bourgeois propagandists have spared no effort to sow dissent among the peoples of the USSR and use bourgeois nationalism and other anti-soviet ideas against socialist internationalism. It is this situation which obliges us to wage uncompromising battle with bourgeois ideology, exposing the slanderous comments on our way of life and our inter-nationality relations. For this reason, we should work steadily to expose the fundamentally reactionary character of the Dashnaktsutyun party, as well as its adventuristic policy and the anti-Soviet stance of its ringleaders, never ceasing in our efforts to thwart whatever slander they direct at Soviet Armenia and our great homeland.

Among the most prominent of the brainwashed enemies of socialism engaged in anti-Soviet activity are members of bourgeois nationalistic emigre organizations, including the Dashnaktsutyun party, which operates among Armenians living abroad. Recently, the Dashnak press has stepped up its malevolent campaign to besmirch our country in the wake of the criticism and self-criticism the CPSU 27th Congress and the antecedent plenums of the Central Committee leveled at the deleterious trends faced by the USSR during the 60's and 70's in the economy and in the social and intellectual arenas. Tendentiously using this criticism to discredit Soviet society, the Dashnak press is trying to deny that our party's critical attitude toward its work and its realistic assessment of what it has accomplished are the foundation upon which we will effect a constructive policy of reform and fundamental change and develop a strategy that will help accelerate the socio-economic growth of the country.

While concealing the truth about the congress from its readers, the Dashnak press maintains that nothing new was said there. "Everyone who expected the Soviet Union would have to undertake bold changes was discouraged," wrote the Dashnak newspaper "ORIZON" (Montreal, 1986, 31 March). The Dashnak exponents showed what they meant by "bold changes" in the same issue of the paper when they complained that the criticism the party enunciated, as well as the projects it planned, had progressed no further than the "general principle level."

The CPSU believes that a very important part of its strategy of acceleration is improving the entire complex of nationality relations. Recognizing the two interrelated trends--prosperity of individual nationalities and the elimination of discord between them--that characterize nationality relations in our country, the CPSU has stressed the need to strengthen the federal polity and increase the extent to which republics participate in resolving national problems. It has also treated such issues as comprehensive growth and improved material and intellectual potential as matters of importance, and has additionally indicated that each republic should make a greater contribution to the tasks of fortifying the country's unified agro-industrial complex and enhancing the might of our multi-nationality country.

These complex problems can be resolved only if the fraternal republics and nationalities of our country cooperate and help each other. As the 27th party congress stated in its resolution on the Central Committee's Political Report: "True to its leninist principles and national policy, the CPSU will continue tirelessly with its efforts to strengthen the fraternal amity between the peoples of our country, indoctrinate workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, and display particular sensitivity and circumspection in all matters relating to the development of nationality relations, as well as to everything concerning each individual nationality and the national feelings its people have." (Materials of the 27th CPSU Congress, p 107).

At the same time, the Dashnak propagandists are trying to distort the USSR's multifaceted efforts to improve nationality relations by asserting that they constitute a campaign to "russify" non-Russian nationalities, with, as its ultimate goal, the creation of "a Soviet (and if they succeed, later, a global) nationality with a single culture and homeland." (ORIZON, 1985, 17 June. The Dashnak press constantly publishes provocative articles to the effect that "the Kremlin's leaders have launched an all out attack to completely russify the multi-nationality Soviet people" and that the USSR is trying to "turn people and nations into faceless crowds, into the torpid slaves of our time." It also asserts that there is a "denationalization" process underway in the USSR, and that in its wake peoples are "losing" their ethnic individuality and being assimilated into the Russian nationality. (See ALIK (Teheran), 1986, 5 January, 16 March).

In order to give more credibility to its fictions about the supposed danger to the future of the peoples--including Armenians--of the USSR, the Dashnak liars have made use of actual data from the 1979 All-Union Census, creating, however, a distorted interpretation thereof in their attempt to show the successes of the CPSU's nationality policy in a completely opposite light.

For example, the Dashnak central organ--the weekly AZDAK SHABATORYAK--quoted from material published in our country on USSR population distribution by language and nationality in 1979, concluding that: "Soviet Armenia is still in serious danger; its very existence is in jeopardy. The policy of the Soviet leaders is completely transparent. They create a multi-nationality population in each republic, maintaining that the different nationalities are socially and politically equal, but at the same time remove them from their homelands, settle them anywhere, and force them to speak Russian as the state language and lingua franca. In this way, the Soviet authorities are trying to create a uniform communist country and extinguish differences of culture, language, and national custom." (AZDAK SHABATORYAK (Beirut), 1983, 13 February, p 104).

We can counter the slanderous fictions of the Dashnak liars by comparing the 1970 and 1979 census results, which give us the true picture; that is, a picture indicating that all nationalities made outstanding progress. In the nine years between censuses, the population of most nationalities increased, including that of the 15 indigenous peoples of the union republics. And, while the overall union republic indigenous population growth over this period was 8.6 percent (for Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Russians this figure is 4.7 percent), the Armenian population grew by 17 percent. And we can counter the assertions of anti-communists that the Russian nationality is swallowing up the non-Russian peoples by looking at the low birth and natural growth rate indicators for the Russian Federation. Low relative to the birth and natural growth rates of many other republics, such as those in Central Asia, these indicators show that the percentage of Russians in the total population has not only not increased, but has dropped. In 1959 Russians represented 54.6 percent of the population of the USSR. In 1970 this figure was 53.3 percent, and in 1979 it was 52.4 percent.

It is well known that migration contributes to the rapid economic growth of each republic, the emergence of industrial centers, the exploitation of new mineral deposits, the development of virgin lands, and the growth of transportation resources. Migration additionally redistributes labor resources throughout the country, changes the nationality structure of different areas, and increases the number of citizens who are not members of the indigenous nationality. The Dashnak liars feel that the close cooperation and interaction among the USSR peoples are nothing more than a tool for "russifying" the non-Russian peoples and artificially reducing the percentage of local population they represent. Yet data on nationality population changes for union republics show that between 1959 and 1979 the percentage of population represented by indigenous nationalities grew in nine of the fifteen union republics. And, while the number of Russians outside the RSFSR has grown by 1/3, the relatively high natural growth rate of the indigenous peoples in most republics has also reduced the percentage of population Russians represent in these nine union republics over the same period.

For example, Armenians represented 88 percent of the population of the Armenian SSR in 1959, 88.6 percent on 1970, and 89.7 percent in 1979.

The increasing percentage of Armenians in the population of the republic resulted both from the relatively high natural population growth rate (in the

early 70's, Armenia was 6th in the country in this category, after the republics of Central Asia and Azerbaijan) and from growth by immigration. For these reasons, the percentage of Russians in the population of the republic dropped from 3.2 to 2.3 percent between 1959 and 1979, despite the fact that their total numbers increased from 56,000 to 70,000 over the same period.

The percentage of population represented by an indigenous people dropped only in those European republics where the birth rate declined, including the RSFSR.

Figures from the 1979 census on USSR population distribution by language show that 93.1 percent of the population of the country feels that the language of the nationality they belong to is their native language, while 6.9 percent regard the language of a different nationality as their native language. The percentage of people feeling their native language is the language of the nationality they belong to is quite high. Of the 4,151,000 Armenians living in the USSR in the year of the census, 90.7 percent felt that Armenian was their native language. 8.4 percent felt Russian was their native language, and 0.9 percent regarded the language of a different USSR nationality as their native language. We should note that Armenians are the most dispersed of the indigenous peoples of the USSR; 34 percent of Armenians live outside the Armenian SSR, and some of them naturally learn the language of the nationality among which they live as their native language. But this is completely voluntary, and is not the result of compulsory assimilation.

According to 1979 census data on population distribution in the Armenian SSR by nationality and language, 99.4 percent of Armenians indicated that Armenian was their native language. This was a difference of 0.4 percent compared with 1970. In addition, 81,600 (26 percent) members of other nationalities living in Armenia stated that Armenian was their second language and that they spoke it fluently. However, this has not kept the Dashnak press from openly slandering the CPSU policy toward national languages. In fact, they write that the Armenian people is facing "a new form of genocide, this time intellectual, through the destruction of its language." (AZDAK SHABATORYAK, 1982, 11 April, p 267).

For objective reasons, the Soviet people have voluntarily adopted the Russian language as a means of communication among nationalities. Without this lingua franca, mutually beneficial cooperation and nationality development would be completely impossible. In addition, the Russian language plays an important part in eliminating differences and promoting fraternal amity between the Soviet peoples, and has provided them with access to developments in science, technology, and national and international culture. Knowledge of languages other than one's native tongue is indicative of a person or nationality of intellectual wealth and sophistication, and is not a sign of assimilation. The high degree to which individuals in our country speak their native language--to say nothing of Russian, the languages of other nationalities, and foreign languages--is an eloquent testament to the democratic quality of the CPSU's nationality policy.

No slander can hide the fact that our successful resolution of the nationality issue has enabled the languages and cultures of the peoples of the USSR to

grow freely. In the years since Soviet government was established, not one of the 127 languages recorded in the USSR has become dead, stopped being used, or ceased existence as subject of linguistic study. This includes even languages spoken only in a single village.

The constitution of the USSR guarantees citizens of different nationality and race equal rights. The actual exercise of these rights is made possible through a policy aimed at comprehensively developing and equalizing all USSR nationalities, as well as through indoctrinating citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and providing them with the opportunity to use their native language and the languages of the peoples of the USSR. (See USSR Constitution (Main Laws). Moscow, 1977, p 17).

The new draft of the CPSU Program states: "and in the future the free development and equal use of native languages by all peoples of the USSR will be guaranteed." (Materials of the 27th CPSU Congress, p 157).

The tremendous growth in the number of books and other materials published in the native languages of our country's peoples is an important indicator of the truly free environment the nationalities of the USSR have to develop in. For example, 1,102 books and other works were published in the Armenian SSR in 1984, including 756 in Armenian. The total circulation was 11.7 million copies, including nine million in Armenian. By comparison with 1940, circulation of materials in Armenian is up by a factor of 3.4. In 1984, 89 newspapers, including 79 in Armenian, were published, with a total one-issue circulation of 1.555 and 1.431 million respectively. And 92 magazines and other periodicals, including 54 in Armenian, were also published, with an annual circulation of 24.213 and 21.177 million copies respectively.

Attempts to present the relations of equal USSR peoples as some kind of hierarchy in which the "ruling nationality" oppresses and assimilates other nationalities are--whether the socio-political, economic, or intellectual development of the Soviet peoples is meant--nothing more than shots at socialist internationalism and the fraternal union of the Russian and other peoples of the USSR. There is also an effort afoot to prove that socialist internationalism is a smokescreen for concealing one of the manifestations of "Russian colonialism" and "Soviet hegemonism."

For example, the policy guideline "Political Policy Toward Soviet Armenia," which was adopted by the 22nd "general assembly" of the Dashnak party in December of 1981, stated that because of the "hegemonic" nature of the Soviet system, as well as its "hegemonic" political, ideological, and economic strategy, "The Armenian people has been deprived not only of its fundamental social, political, and economic rights, human freedoms, and opportunity for self-development on its own soil, but of the right to and resources for the natural progress of an independent national culture." (AZDAK SHABATORYAK, 1983, 16 Jan, p 4).

Yet if this is the case, how can we account for the unprecedented socio-economic, socio-political, and cultural progress the Armenian people have enjoyed under the Soviet government? Unaframed of combining two mutually exclusive ideas in the same place, the Dashnak ideologues' guideline

recognizes the "outstanding success and accomplishments of the Armenians of Armenia in all areas, including the social, cultural, educational, scientific and technical, and industrial arenas" (*Ibid.*, p 3), at the same time trying to turn Soviet Armenia and the Soviet government into enemies. The Dashnak press's comments on this apparent contradiction are that the success of Soviet Armenia is due to "the hard work, talent, and creativity of the Armenian people" (*AYRENİK* (Boston), 1981, 5 February) and is in no way related to the political and social system they live in.

Of course there is no question that every people creates its own history and values itself, yet there is also no question that no matter how talented a people may be, it must have a favorable socio-political and economic environment for its creative efforts. Today's Dashnak ideologues have clearly "forgotten" the tragedy of the talented and hard working Armenian people under Dashnak rule in Armenia, when the entire country was gripped by ruin, famine, and disease, or, as S. Kasyan wrote: "Existence in Armenia became a curse; to live was to be in Hell." (See *Kasyan S. Selected Works*. Yerevan, 1967, p 111 (In Armenian).

Only under Soviet government, which gave Armenia social and national liberty, was it possible to create the favorable socio-political and economic environment for the peaceful creative work of the Armenian people and thus unleash their great constructive potential.

Armenia is a good example of the unwavering course the communist party and Soviet government have charted toward promoting advantageous and accelerated socio-economic and cultural progress in the republics and areas that have lagged significantly behind the central republics of the country. While the total volume of industrial production grew between 1922 and 1982 by a factor of 537 (500 in the RSFSR) in the USSR, it grew by a factor of 1,048 in the Armenian SSR. Over the same period, gross agricultural output grew by a factor of 5.2 in the USSR, 4.1 in the RSFSR, and 9.7 in the Armenian SSR. National income in the USSR increased by 82 percent between 1970 and 1983; in the RSFSR it increased by 83 percent, and in the Armenian SSR by 146 percent. In 1984, the following numbers of people per thousand working in agriculture had completed secondary or higher education: 868 in the USSR, 863 in the RSFSR, and 915 in the Armenian SSR.

Under Soviet society not only legal equality, but true equality for all nationalities was consolidated; the idea of a primitive nationality backwater ceased to exist. As the new draft of the CPSU Program states: "The results of the course we have charted show that the nationality problem left over from the past has been resolved in the Soviet Union." (*Materials of the 27th CPSU Congress*, p 156).

Soviet Armenia is a shining example of the triumph of Lenin's nationality policy. In one day, the Armenian republic produces as much as it did in all of 1922. And its output of power now would have taken 23 years at 1919 levels. Occupying .13 percent of the USSR land mass, and with 1.2 percent of its population, the Armenian SSR produces between 5 and 35 percent of the country's copper vitriol, molybdenum, acetic acid, artificial rubber, mobil

power stations, power transformers, centrifugal pumps, and metal cutting machines. The republic exports its goods to more than 80 foreign countries.

We should note that the Dashnak press frequently gets the ideas for its fabrications from anti-Soviet libel created by "Soviet studies" centers in the West and anti-communists of every ilk. For example, the Dashnak magazine AYASTAN, which is published in Paris, took great pleasure in printing an interview with Claire Muradyan-Sedaya, a historian of Armenian extraction. However, in outlining the main ideas of her dissertation, which was dedicated to the socio-economic, political, and cultural development of the Armenian people, Sedaya grossly distorted the principles of the CPSU's nationality policy. In particular, she stated that in the Soviet Union of today internationalism "has lost its true meaning" and is not a "reality," maintaining that right up to the mid-50's, Armenia was "ignored" when it came time to discuss development. (See AYASTAN, Paris, 1983, February, No 439, p 22). The author feels that the party's course toward socialist industrialization began being implemented in our republic not in the late 20's, but in the mid-50's, and that therefore the party's policy, which was aimed at equalizing the level of development of the backward parts of the country, was a failure as far as Armenia was concerned. (*Ibid.*).

Contrary to the lies told by bourgeois ideologues, the communist party has been working steadily since the first days of Soviet government to implement Lenin's nationality policy, which was aimed at eliminating the unequal level of cultural and economic development characteristic of the peoples living in areas that, up to that time, had been remote. And this took place in an environment of postwar destruction, civil war, the ceaseless opposition of the class enemy, and the blockade initiated by the world's capitalists. Yet because of the unselfish fraternal assistance given by the Russian people and other peoples of the country, the first two decades of Soviet government saw rapid development in the new Soviet Armenia. The republic's economy grew especially rapidly during the years the country was industrializing. In 12 years, 46 major industrial enterprises were built, a machine building and chemical industry took shape, and revolutionary light, food, and construction material industries were created. Armenia's overall industrial output in 1940 was higher than in 1913 by a factor of 8.7; for heavy industry this figure was 23, while for power production it was 77.

The economy has continued to grow at an accelerated rate. It is not unexpected that the Armenian SSR's gross industrial output growth rate is one of the highest in the union republics.

The Lenin nationality policy adopted by the CPSU has eternal meaning for the Armenian people, which has a feeling of ardent love and respect for the great Russian people and for all the fraternal peoples of the USSR. As the October 1986 plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee stated, the strength of the our people lies in internationalism and fraternal friendship. Yet the Armenian people is profoundly aware that none of its historical success and progress toward the pinnacle of socio-economic and cultural achievement would have been possible without the friendship and help of the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

The inviolable union of the nationalities of the USSR, their unwavering friendship and sense of fraternity, and their prosperity and approximation to equality are vital to the future success of Soviet society. The peoples of our country have long recognized the advantages of socialism, which permits them to work jointly to resolve critical socio-economic, political, and other problems within a single, federal, multi-nationality country. And all efforts of the anti-communists to sow discord among the peoples of the USSR and shudder their unity are doomed to failure.

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CSO: 1830/549

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENTS TIED TO CHANGES IN SOCIAL SPHERE

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 4, Apr 87 (signed to press 20 Mar 87) pp 82-89

[Article by N. Kostin, candidate of historical sciences, under the rubric "For the Party Studies System": "The Social Sphere and Its Growing Significance in the Functioning of Socialist Society"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The strategy for acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development which was drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress is subordinate to people's interests, to the fulfillment of their diverse physical and spiritual needs and to successful resolution of all social problems. This social tendency in the economy is playing an ever more dominant role in orienting the development of socialist society. Today a reciprocal effect is becoming ever more obvious, that of the expanding role of social factors on economic development.

The following outline is suggested for the study of this topic:

1. The social sphere as object of the party's social policy.
2. The 27th CPSU Congress on the basic directions in social policy at the present stage.
3. Expansion of the role of labor collectives in realization of the CPSU's social policy.

It would be useful to begin discussion of the FIRST QUESTION with an explanation of the specificity of the social as a relatively independent sphere within the functioning of society, and as an object of social policy.

In the classic works of Marxism-Leninism the term "social" carries the connotation, in addition to its broad sense of "pertaining to society," i.e. as opposed to "natural" (see: K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya" [Works], 2nd Edition, Vol 3, pp 28-29; Vol 4, p 301; and Vol 16, p 199) of "social" in a narrow sense, something which is separate and specific within the framework of things "pertaining to society." In its strictest form the relationship between the social sphere and other spheres of social functions was expressed

by K. Marx in his introduction to the work "On Criticism of Political Economy," in which he states that "the means of production of material life determines the social, political and spiritual process of life in general" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya," Vol 13, p 7).

V. I. Lenin also regarded social processes as a relatively independent sphere within social life when he, especially in his works in the postrevolutionary period, pointed out the need for conscious guidance of those processes, underscoring the fact that it is precisely socialism which for the first time opened up the possibility of developing scientifically-based plans, not only for economic construction, but for social construction as well (see: "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 45, pp 352 and 385).

Today there is complete justification for the delineation of four basic spheres of social function: the economic, the social, the political and the spiritual. This perception of social affairs as one of the spheres of social function has been reflected in party and state documents. The Constitution of the USSR has formalized this approach by defining the social basis of Soviet society along with its political and economic bases. In the new redaction of the CPSU Program, concern for finding solutions to social problems and for fulfillment of people's interests and needs is proclaimed "the law governing the operation of all state and economic organs and public organizations," and a special section of that document (Section III) is devoted to definition of the basic purposes of social policy.

Consideration of the social sphere as the object of social policy assumes delineation of the basic traits (characteristics) of this aspect of the functioning of society.

Firstly, in real life the social does not exist apart from the other aspects of the functioning of society. Social processes and social relationships are integrally interwoven with the overall fabric of society and develop in unison and as a complex together with all the other spheres.

Secondly, social processes and relationships, just like political and spiritual processes, are determined by the economic base and the means of production.

Thirdly, social processes and relationships are expressed through the aggregate of forms and means of social ties which are created by the requirements of physical production, through the social structure of society and through various forms of intercourse between individuals, collectives, classes and other social groups and between society as a whole and the members of society.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism stress the need to proceed upon the basis of special, specific needs and interests on the part of the various classes, social groups, ethnic groups and nationalities in any consideration of issues pertaining to the social development of society. They regarded the actual functioning of society as a process of satisfying and further developing the vital needs of its members, the conflict or harmonization of the interests of classes, social groups, etc.

Within the structure of societal function the social element is a continuation, a consequence of the economy. F. Engels noted that the basis for political history is formed by "economic production and the social edifice which inevitably results from it..." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya," Vol 21, p 1). Thus, the social in a narrow sense is a continuation of the economy in which the economic structure is carried over into a "social edifice," i.e. into a social structure and into the forms and means of connections between the people who comprise a given community, and economic relationships carry over and are transformed into the aggregate of people's social needs and interests. In addition, V. I. Lenin emphasized, socialism creates new forms of ties within society (see: "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 40, p 316).

The meaning of the category of "the social sphere" was clearly explained in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th Party Congress: "The social sphere encompasses the interests of classes, social groups, ethnic groups and nationalities, relationships between society and the individual, working and living conditions, health care and leisure." This is a sphere, it is further stated, in which "THE RESULTS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY PERTAINING TO THE VITAL INTERESTS OF WORKING PEOPLE ARE REALIZED AND THE HIGHEST GOALS OF SOCIALISM ARE EMBODIED. IT IS IN THIS SPHERE THAT THE HUMANISTIC NATURE OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM AND ITS QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCE FROM CAPITALISM ARE MOST BROADLY AND EVIDENTLY MANIFESTED."

All-round development of the social sphere is regarded by our party as an important lever for increasing the prosperity of the people, molding a new man and affirming the socialist way of life. It is also a powerful means for accelerating development of the economy, increasing economic efficiency and promoting Soviet people's labor-related, social and political activism. The stability of society, the mood of the masses and the attractiveness of real socialism all depend to a great extent on social policy. As is pointed out in the new redaction of the CPSU Program, the party "proceeds upon the assumption that the influence of social policy on achieving an increase in economic efficiency and on all aspects of social life will intensify."

Over the past quarter century great changes have taken place in the material prosperity of Soviet citizens. National income -- the source of our welfare -- has increased almost by a factor of four. Real per capita income has increased by a factor of 2.6, and public consumption funds have increased by a factor of more than five. A total of 54 million apartments have been built, and this has permitted roughly 267 million people to improve their living conditions. In 1960 only four percent of all families owned refrigerators and washing machines, eight percent owned television sets and 46 percent owned radios. In 1985, 91 percent of all families had refrigerators and freezers, 70 percent had washing machines, 97 percent owned televisions and 96 percent had radios. The transition to universal mandatory secondary education has been made, and the number of individuals completing studies at higher educational institutions has risen by a factor of four. (1)

This qualitatively new situation in Soviet society includes also attainment of a qualitatively new level in the social sphere. "The lessons of the past," it was emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress, "demand that we devote more

attention to social issues. The Central Committee feels that both central and local organs have underestimated urgent problems pertaining to the physical base of our country's social and cultural sphere. As a result, resource allocations for the development of that sphere have essentially been in the form of leftover funds from other areas." The gist of this is that funding for social development is only taken into consideration at the final stage of plan compilation, after funds have already been allocated for the expansion of production, i.e. as leftovers. As a consequence, there has been a lagging behind in the physical base of science and education, health care and cultural and household services. This lag is exacerbated by the fact that there has been a slackening of monitoring of the standards by which labor and consumption are measured, there have been violations of the standards of socialist justice, and the struggle against unearned income has slackened considerably. There has arisen an urgent need for a long-range, well-planned, comprehensive, strong social policy which would encompass all aspects of public life. This is also fully applicable to the situation in the social sphere in our republic. On account of technocratic approaches and the distortions resulting from those approaches, less attention has been paid to social problems pertaining to labor, domestic life and leisure, and this naturally has led to a reduction in workers' interest in the end results of their labor and to other negative consequences. These phenomena were thoroughly and searchingly revealed at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Moldavian CP.

It is recommended that consideration of the SECOND QUESTION begin with a general outline of the social program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. It should be noted, firstly, that this program is of a complex nature, encompassing all aspects of Soviet people's lives, secondly, that it is addressed to all classes and levels of the population and, thirdly, that it is intended to expand the role of the human factor and to stimulate acceleration of development and intensification of public production.

It would be helpful to conduct analysis of tasks in the social realm in two basic directions, as was done in the Political Report:

1. Improvement in the welfare of the people and affirmation of the principle of socialist justice;
2. Improvement of social- or class-related or interethnic relations.

It should be stressed that performance of the basic tasks in the social program drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress involves qualitative objectives. This means that during the current fifteen-year period the emphasis in the consumer realm will not be placed on overall expansion of that sector. Rather, with regard to a considerable number of food products and basic non-food goods efforts will be made to attain the level of scientifically-based standards of rational consumption; with regard to other goods those standards will be approximated. A solution to the housing problem is envisioned. It is planned that the public's need for preschool facilities will be completely satisfied during the 12th Five-Year Plan. In the labor realm the goal will not be merely faster reduction of the proportion of manual labor required, but also a reduction of this proportion in the production sphere to only 15-20

percent, i.e. minimalization of manual labor. The task in the field of health care will be to provide enough specialized clinics to serve the entire population.

These and other key tasks pertaining to improvement of the people's welfare are being given priority, and their completion should be the decisive factor in the development of all plans and economic and technical decisions. Hence the need for serious qualitative changes in the methodology of planning, its social reorientation, and above all elimination of the "leftover" principle in the allocation of resources for the development of the social sphere. This is the purpose of the party congress' demand for a decisive turn in the direction of the social sphere's needs by planning and administrative organs and central and local economic organizations. Finally, compilation of plans and their fulfillment will to a large extent depend on cadres' social orientation, their ability to determine correctly the range of tasks to be performed and their relative priority, to allocate funds properly and to find the most efficient means of achieving the goals which have been set.

The strategy of acceleration will require intensification of the social orientation of our economy and, consequently, ever more complete satisfaction of the Soviet people's growing needs. This is dictated by the need to overcome a tendency toward a slower rate of increase in the standard of living which has been evident during the past three five-year plans. Toward this end it is planned that national income will double over the next 15 years (with this increase occurring at an increasingly fast rate), and by the year 2000 national income will total approximately 12 trillion rubles. This is more than in all the previous years of the existence of the Soviet State combined. During the 12th Five-Year Plan almost 500 billion rubles, or one-half of all capital investments in the national economy, (2) will be allocated for the purpose of reinforcing the social orientation of our economy through an increase in the amount of capital investments made in sectors having a direct bearing on the welfare of the people.

One of the primary tasks connected with a rise in the people's standard of living is saturation of the market with various goods and services and more complete fulfillment of public demand. During the 1970's and at the beginning of the 1980's a gap developed between the public's demand and disposable income and the amount of goods available to buy as a result of a lag in the growth of consumer goods production and the retail trade network. By 1985 retail trade turnover of state and cooperative goods had increased by a factor of two as compared to 1970, blue- and white-collar workers' salaries had increased by a factor of 2.2, and public consumption funds had increased by a factor of 2.3.(3) We should recall that in the retail trade sector during this period there was a particular increase in overstocks and in the volume of unusable and undesirable goods. Currently the retail trade network does not fully conform to public demand in terms of its structure or the quality of goods offered. Furthermore, the retail trade network is continuing to receive a substantial quantity of low-quality goods: between eight and nine percent of all fabrics, sewn and knitted goods and leather footwear inspected is either rejected or assigned a lower grade of quality. (4)

Realization of the Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sector is the basis upon which these problems must be solved. These programs are designed to bring about marked improvement in the provision of food products, industrial goods and services to the public and to raise the standards of those items, especially in terms of their quality. It is important that not only the level of goods provided be raised to match the public's growing income, but also that equal conditions be created for meeting the needs of the various social groups, urbanites, rural residents and citizens in the various regions of our country. This is also one of the requirements of consistent implementation of the principles of socialist justice.

Accelerated resolution of the housing problem, with the objective of providing virtually every Soviet family with a separate apartment or house by the year 2000, is also of particular social significance. Currently over 80 percent of urban families live in one-family apartments. During the next 15-year period there are plans to construct housing with a total area of two billion square meters, as opposed to the 1.6 billion square meters constructed during the 1971-1985 period; of these, 595 million square meters will be constructed during the 12th Five-Year Plan, as opposed to the 552.2 million square meters completed during the 11th Five-Year Plan.(5) Thus there will be noticeable progress as compared to the recent past, when the rate of new housing construction remained virtually unchanged. Rural construction will also be developed at an accelerated pace. Special attention is being given to the quality of housing construction, added conveniences and improved planning. Conditions for the development of housing construction cooperatives and for individual construction with private funding, state loans and enterprises' funds are also being improved. Restoration, renovation, improved maintenance of housing and better supervision of housing distribution should help provide a fair solution to the housing problem.

One priority task is to improve Soviet people's health and extend the length of their active lives. Approximately one-third of all physicians in the world practice in the USSR, as do more than one-half of all the doctors in Europe. Our country is first in the world in number of doctors and hospital beds per capita. Improved preventive medicine is the basic trend in the further development of health care, as the 27th CPSU Congress indicated. In 1984, 96 percent of all individuals subject to periodic preventive health examinations were receiving such examinations, and over 66 million persons were being treated at specialized clinics, which is more than in 1970 by a factor of 2.5. Improvement in the quality of medical services and all types of preventive health care is not only of social and humanitarian significance, but of economic importance as well. Our economy suffers very palpable losses on account of workers' temporary inability to work. On the average, each worker loses nine days per year on account of illness. These work time losses make up the bulk of cases of whole days of lost work time.(6) Hence the importance of improving preventive medicine.

The Political Report to the 27th Congress posed the following task: to create a unified system of continuing education. In class special attention should be drawn to the reform of general educational and vocational schools which has already begun. On account of the ongoing scientific and technical revolution

the total volume of knowledge doubles every seven to 10 years, the volume of knowledge in the most important areas of sciences doubles every four to five years, and in modern technical fields such as electronics and electrical engineering -- every three years. According to experts' estimates, the average annual rate at which knowledge becomes outdated is roughly five percent.(7) This necessitates the constant refreshing and updating of knowledge. Therefore the process of implementing the general educational and vocational school reform requires ever more complete realization of the Leninist principle of combining study and productive labor, further increases in the efficiency of education and instructional work, the ensuring of students' computer literacy, and radical improvement of young people's training for independent life and labor.

The 27th Congress acknowledged the need to restructure higher and specialized secondary education. "In recent years the increase in the number of specialists receiving degrees has not been accompanied by the necessary increase in the quality of their training. The physical base of higher schools is seriously lagging behind. What is needed is substantial improvement in the way in which engineering and technical cadres are utilized," it was noted at the congress. Shortcomings and errors in the development of our republic's higher schools were detailed in a report by S. K. Grossu at the 16th Congress of the Moldavian CP.

The Basic Directions for the Restructuring of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education envision a new quality of specialist cadre training which will be in complete accordance with the requirements of scientific and technical progress, as well as radical improvement in the way in which those specialists are utilized. This should ensure our country's advance to the leading edge of scientific, technical and social progress. The key to restructuring will be thorough integration of higher schools with production and science; such integration should be based on mutual interest in and responsibility for the training of specialists on the part of VUZs, enterprises, organizations, scientific and cultural institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Relationships between higher schools and economic sectors will be established on the basis of contractual obligations. This will create good preconditions for combining basic education with the preparation of students for work, as well as preconditions for extensive exchange of cadres between VUZs and enterprises and a greater stake for both sides in improving the quality of specialists' training and utilization.

One object of constant attention by the party is further reinforcement of the Soviet family and improvement in the status of mothers. The CPSU course toward reinforcement of the Soviet family is the result of the family's exceptional role in the upbringing of the next generation, in resolving problems relating to an individual's place in society and in improvement of demographic processes. Among the measures planned in this area over the course of this five-year plan are increases in and expansion of the benefits offered to mothers and young families, as well as complete satisfaction of the public's need for children's preschool facilities.

While improving the status of retirees, who numbered 55.7 million at the beginning of 1986,(8) the party simultaneously is attempting to create the

proper conditions for their most active participation in production and sociopolitical affairs. Studies indicate that extension of retirees' working years helps maintain their health, increase their social activism and extend their lifespan.

The CPSU's social policy places a great emphasis on strict compliance with social justice in the realm of relations between the various social groups, classes and ethnic groups. As emphasized in the Political Report to the 27th Congress, constant concern for reinforcement of the union of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia is the cornerstone of party policy. Careful consideration of the specificity and common features of their interests ensures the firm unity of society and successful performance of the important and complex tasks required to perfect socialism. The basis for this policy constantly taking into account the process of convergence of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia and of the formation of a classless social structure. In class particular attention should be devoted to the section in the new redaction of the CPSU Program which states that elimination of existing differences between classes and the establishment in our country of a classless society will occur primarily within the historical framework of the first, socialist phase of the communist social structure. Another section of the Program should also be stressed, i.e. the section which states that complete elimination of the social differences between classes, between city and country, between intellectual and physical labor, and the formation of a socially homogeneous society will be accomplished at a higher stage of communism. It should be emphasized that so long as such differences as these exist strict consideration for the particular traits and interests of classes and social groups will be a task of primary importance for the party in the development of party policy.

Turning to the question of interethnic relations, it seems methodologically correct to begin with an analysis of the programmatic conclusion that the nationalities question inherited from the past has already been successfully resolved in the Soviet Union. This is an outstanding achievement of world civilization, one which has done away with ethnic oppression and ethnic inequality in all their forms and manifestations. Between the ethnic groups and nationalities in our country there now exist relations of friendship and cooperation based on respect for the ethnic culture and dignity of each. The Soviet people has been formed in the process of socialist development as a qualitatively new historical human community.

In its nationalities policy the CPSU proceeds upon the basis of two objective tendencies in the development of ethnic groups and interethnic relations under socialism. The first of these is the all-round flourishing of all ethnic groups and nationalities, and the second is their constant convergence which, as stressed in the updated CPSU Program, will lead in the distant historical future to complete unity of all ethnic groups.

Deserving of particular attention is the thesis that, as emphasized in the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th Congress, successful resolution of the nationalities question in the USSR and our achievements in this area "should not create the impression that interethnic relations are completely trouble-free." The process of the development of ethnic groups and

interethnic relations in our country is fully subject to the well-known law of the dialectic. The contradictions which are characteristic of any sort of development are also inevitable in this area. The main thing, as pointed out at the congress, "is to see their constantly arising aspects and facets and to seek out and give in a timely manner correct answers to the questions posed by life." Of course this refers to nonantagonistic contradictions. In the socialist multi-ethnic state there arise difficulties and complications in the process of joint labor and everyday affairs, there arises the need to improve interethnic relations, and these problems are being resolved on the basis of the tested principles of Leninist nationalities policy and, above all, on the basis of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The updated CPSU Program defines the following basic tasks in the realm of further development of interethnic relations: all-round consolidation and development of the unified, union-wide, multiethnic state; augmentation of the physical and intellectual potential of each republic within the framework of a unified economic complex; and development of a unified culture for the Soviet people which is socialist in content, diverse in its ethnic forms and internationalist in spirit, a culture based on the best achievements and progressive folk traditions of the peoples of the USSR.

Further development and convergence of ethnic cultures and their increasing interrelation are opening up ever more opportunities for mutual enrichment and are permitting all Soviet people to become familiar with the valuable things created by each people of our socialist Fatherland.

As a conclusion to the lesson it would be appropriate to examine the question of the increasing role of labor collectives in the realization of the CPSU's social policy, which is at the heart of the THIRD QUESTION. The updated CPSU Program states that the CPSU "feels that it is necessary to purposefully intensify the influence of labor collectives on all aspects of society, to expand their rights and simultaneously to increase their responsibility for finding solutions to specific economic, social and cultural development tasks."

Labor collectives have a highly active role to play in the development of socialist society. As V. I. Lenin pointed out, socialism is a system consisting of civilized cooperators, i.e. of equal producers united in labor collectives; through them [the labor collectives] these producers realize their potential to create a new society. Collectivism becomes the universal principle in relations between people in all spheres of public life. By generalizing the practical experience of real socialism, the party has arrived at the conclusion that labor collectives are the basic building block of socialist society. This conclusion is logically reflected in the "USSR Law On Labor Collectives and an Increase in their Role in the Administration of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations."

Today there are more than 2.5 million labor collectives in our country; approximately one-half of them are production-related and employ over 70 percent of our working population.(9) The remaining labor collectives are collectives in the non-production sphere, which includes administrative organizations, culture, health care, education, etc.

At the 27th CPSU Congress it was noted that the Law on Labor Collectives has encouraged revitalization of labor collective initiatives. However, thus far no decisive turnaround has been achieved. Therefore the need for fundamental improvement of the mechanism was stressed, improvement which would make possible more complete realization of the capabilities of socialism in terms of collective actions by associations of producers. Those capabilities are great and diverse in nature.

What are the basic areas in which labor collectives apply their efforts? Firstly, there is improvement of labor organization, salaries and work incentives. Secondly, there is further development of socialist competition in its present-day forms, as well as development of activism on the part of the collective's members. Thirdly, there is concern for workers' educational and vocational growth. Fourthly, there is the area of improvement of people's cultural and everyday working and living conditions. Fifthly, there is further improvement of production democracy and broad involvement of all members of the collective in the administering of the collective's affairs, as well as in administration of social affairs. Sixthly, the socialist labor collective is becoming a very important sphere for the all-round development of the individual, revealing human beings' creative potential. Overall the collective serves as one link in the process of consistent development and elevation of the human factor.

In order to increase substantially the role of labor collectives in the functioning of society, the 27th CPSU Congress stressed the need to expand the range of issues on which the collective's word is final. We must intensify the role of workers' assemblies and their responsibility for implementation of those assemblies' decisions. The party congress expressed support for the principles of election of administrators; this principle should be extended to include more positions. The January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee came out decisively in favor of this. The "Law on Socialist Enterprises (Associations)," a draft version of which is currently being discussed nationwide, is to become the legal foundation for broad production democracy.

Naturally various labor collectives possess differing capacities for influencing the nature and effectiveness of the realization of social tasks. This depends to a large extent on the stance taken by administration and public organizations, especially that of the political nucleus of the collective: the primary party organization. This is the reason why the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized the following: "Concern for people's specific needs and interests should be the subject of constant attention by party, soviet and economic organizations, trade unions and every administrator. If we are able to achieve a decisive turnaround toward the social sphere, then many of today's and even tomorrow's problems in our lives will be resolved much more swiftly and efficiently than heretofore."

FOOTNOTES

1. "Sotsialisticheskiy obraz zhizni. Politiko-ekonomicheskiy spravochnik" [The Socialist Way of Life: A Political and Economic Handbook], Moscow, Politizdat, 1986, pp 47 and 297; "Intensifikatsiya ekonomiki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki" [Economic Intensification: Theoretical and Practical Issues], Moscow, Ekonomika Publishers, 1986, p 244.
2. "Intensifikatsiya ekonomiki," op. cit., p 246.
3. Ibid., p 247.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid., p 249.
6. For further details, see: "Sotsialisticheskiy obraz...," op. cit., pp 220, 283 and 284; "Intensifikatsiya ekonomiki," op. cit., p 251.
7. "Intensifikatsiya ekonomiki," op. cit., p 250.
8. Ibid., p 253.
9. Ibid., p 267.

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3. Marx, K., "Instruktsiya delegatam vremennogo Tsentralnogo soveta po otdelnym voprosam" [Instruction to the Delegates to the Provisional Central Council Concerning Various Questions], "Sochineniya," op. cit., Vol 16, p 199.
4. Engels, F., "Polozheniye rabochego klassa v Anglii" [The Status of the Working Class in England], "Sochineniya," op. cit., Vol 2, pp 347-348.
5. Lenin, V. I., "O smeshchenii politiki i pedagogiki" [Concerning the Combining of Politics and Pedagogics], "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 10, pp 355-358.
6. Lenin, "Kak nam reorganizovat Rabkrin?" [How Should We Reorganize The Workers' Peasants' Inspectorate?], ibid., Vol 45, pp 352 and 385.
7. "Materialy XXVII syezda KPSS" [Documents of the 27th CPSU Congress], Moscow, Politizdat Publishers, 1986.

8. "Materialy Plenuma Tsentralnogo Komiteta KPSS, 23 Aprelya 1985" [Documents of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 23 April 1985], Moscow, Politizdat Publishers, 1985.
9. "Materialy Plenuma Tsentralnogo Komiteta KPSS, 16 Iyunya 1986," Moscow, Politizdat Publishers, 1986.
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CSO: 1830/503

LABOR SHORTAGE IN MOSCOW DETAILED

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR: SERIYA 1--PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA
in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 87 (signed to press 1 Dec 86) pp 120-123

[Review by G. P. Merkulov of book "Problema obespecheniya narodnogo khozyaystva Moskvy trudovymi resursami i ogranicheniye rosta goroda" [The Problem of Supplying Moscow National Economy with Labor Resources and Limiting Urban Growth] by V. G. Glushkova and B. S. Khorev, Russkiy gorod, Moscow, 1986, ed. 8, p 237-254]

[Text] Moscow with its 8.5 million residents comprising 3 percent of the entire USSR population or 5 percent of its urban population in 1984 produced 14 percent of the passenger automobiles, 14 percent of the machine tools with program control, 16 percent of the automatic lines for machine building, and 7 percent of the fabrics. One-third of the fundamental research and 1/4 of the applied scientific work is performed in the capital. About 1/4 of all the scientific associates and around 1/3 of the academicians, corresponding members and professors live and work here. 12 percent of the specialists with a higher education and 4 percent with a secondary special education are trained in Moscow. Around 80 percent of the circulation of all printed matter is published here (p 237-238).

The number of jobs in the city is much greater than the numbers of the labor resources. There are over 1,000 industrial enterprises in Moscow, over 1,000 scientific and scientific services institutions, a multitude of cultural institutions, building and transport organizations, administrative-management institutions, etc. Practically all the able-bodied population and over 1/3 of the pensioners work in the capital. Over 600,000 people, or 1/10 of the workers are residents of the suburbs. Every day, 120,000 Moscow residents go to work in Moscow Oblast. The daytime population of Moscow comprises 11-12 million people (p 238-239).

The daily shortage of labor resources in the city reaches 70,000-100,000 persons (p 239). It is determined by the peculiarity of the demographic situation and the excessive growth in the number of available jobs. The number of Moscow residents reaching retirement age exceeds the number of young people. Under these conditions, work by pensioners is dictated by strict necessity, although labor productivity noticeably declines with the years. Nevertheless, 30 percent of the non-working pensioners may successfully continue to work. 40-50 percent

of the Moscow pensioners express a desire to work (in other cities this figure is 30 percent) (p 239-240). In the opinion of the authors, there is a probability of a certain reduction in the level of employment of the population in an able-bodied age in connection with the recognition by residents, and especially women, of the limits of their professional capacities and social employment on the one hand, and the re-evaluation of the position of women in society and in the family on the other (p 240). At the same time, many are interested in part-time work in production. Specifically, the number of students wishing to work part-time on a daily or weekly basis in Moscow reaches 120,000-130,000 people. Yet the number of persons doing work at home comprises only 30,000 in the city, and the portion of persons holding more than one job is 4-5 percent (p 241).

In 1983, 25.3 percent of all those employed in the Moscow national economy worked in industry, 19.5 percent in science and scientific services, 10.6 percent in construction, 9.5 percent in transport and communications, 5.3 percent in the apparatus of state and economic management agencies, and 29.8 percent worked in the sphere of services (p 242). The overall number of persons employed in the city increases primarily due to growth in the sphere of services. The portion of those employed in industry is steadily declining. Despite the decision adopted in 1971, new enterprises are being built in the city and existing ones are being expanded. Only a handful of enterprises and organizations out of the more than 300 scheduled to be moved out of Moscow have been removed beyond its boundaries.

Even at the capital's leading enterprises, 90 percent of the technological processes need improvement or replacement, 40 percent of the workers are engaged in manual labor, and 75-80 percent of the equipment operates in a single shift (p 244). At some enterprises, up to 30 percent of the workers are dismissed annually. There are many reasons for changing jobs. Specifically, 1 in every 10 workers is dismissed because he cannot find a life's companion in his production environment (p 245).

The center of Moscow has become a zone of settlement primarily of elderly people, while the number of jobs here significantly exceeds the number of persons living in this rayon. In the outskirts of the city the situation is reversed. The territorial disproportion in the settlement of workers and location of the jobs causes a considerable and ever-increasing flow of intra-city trips to work and back. Over 60 percent of Moscow residents spent 1.5-2 hours on this every day. In the trains of the Moscow railroad the passenger load of the cars reaches 230-260 persons, with a standard of 170. With reduction in the regularity of traffic of public transport by 30-40 percent, its load comprises 8 persons per 1 square meter (p 246-247). Fatigue from commuting significantly reduces labor productivity. This is especially true for skilled workers. Thus, specialists with a higher education lose 35-50 percent more time on commuting to their place of work than do workers with an elementary or incomplete secondary education, who often find jobs close to home (p 247).

While in the early 60's the Moscow population increased by about half due to natural growth, by the early 80's over 80 percent of the growth was realized by an influx from outside the city (p 248). The number of those coming into Moscow

is almost twice as high as the number of persons leaving the city. About 40 percent of those coming in migrate for purposes of marriage or for family reasons. Every year, 3,000-5,000 aged parents come to live with their children in Moscow. Another 32,000-37,000 obtain permission to enter Moscow for purposes of marriage, return from long-term work assignment, or service in the Soviet Army (p 249). The authors believe in order to limit entry for purposes of residence in Moscow it is necessary first of all to reduce the number of workers and personnel recruited for work according to the limit. Also, the number of students from other cities studying at day classes in the capital's VUZes should be reduced. For those persons who marry Moscow residents, it would be expedient to grant permanent resident status no sooner than after 3-5 years of family life, and with work permitted under conditions of a temporary pass. However, on the whole the limitation of the population growth of Moscow depends primarily on the results of management activity on curtailing the growth in the number of jobs in the city and the rate of closing the gap between the number of jobs and the numbers of actual labor resources, whose growth is quite problematic.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

BOOK EXAMINES YOUTH INTEGRATION IN SOCIETY

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR: SERIYA 3--FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 87 (signed to press 30 Jan 87) pp 130-135

[Review by B. V. Fedorov of book "Molodoye Pokoleniye" [The Young Generation] by M. Kh. Titma and E. A. Saar, Mysl, Moscow, 1986, 255 pages (Sotsiologiya i zhizn)]

[Text] The monograph consists of an introduction, four chapters and a conclusion. The role and place of the youth in the social structure of current society are demonstrated based on the analysis of a large volume of statistical material and sociological research.

Chapter 1, "The social structure of socialist society and the social self-determination of the youth", examines the methodological problems associated with studying the question of the interrelation of society's social structure with the process of integrating the young generation into the country's social life. Every region of the country is characterized by a different course of the processes of migration, stabilization, social shifts and a number of others, which is explained by the difference in their social structures. The huge scope of the territory, the variations in natural-climatic conditions, the nonuniform location of industry throughout the country's territory, as well as the multi-national make-up not only of the entire state as a whole, but also of the individual republics—all these factors cause differently directed social-demographic processes and are characterized by migration flows. In order to fully interpret social shifts, it is necessary to perform a detailed study and analysis of their basis—the social structure of the country and its regions. Social shifts are examined in the monograph based on the example of the Soviet Baltic republics. The changeover to the socialist path of development was of decisive importance in the development of the Baltic. The inclusion of the republics into the economic structure of the USSR was the beginning of industrialization of this region, which entailed high rates of development of the urbanization process. And although the processes taking place in each republic have their own peculiarities, on the whole the Baltic is a region with a rather well developed social structure. Estonia, which is the most well developed, may serve as the analog for the developed oblasts of the European part of the country. Lithuania may be compared to the large portion of the country having developed agriculture. Therefore, the monograph examines and analyzes materials only for these two republics in the region.

Chapter 2 is entitled "Processes of integrating the youth into the social structure". The integration of the young generation into community life may be viewed as the inclusion of the youth into the social life and the formulation of traits inherent to citizens of a socialist society (p 52). This stage continues until a stable position is reached in the social life of the socialist society and presupposes the determination of the place of residence, i.e., the settlement structure, as well as the achievement of a certain social position, i.e., a social-class structure.

The first stimulus toward changing the place of residence by the youth is the desire to obtain a secondary education. Since the possibilities for study in a secondary school are limited in rural areas, this causes the migration of young men and women from the farm to the city. In connection with this, the number of local residents declines, with a simultaneous increase in the relative share of residents of small cities. The desire to continue their education forces part of the young people to go to the capital, where most of the VUZes are located. However, after they obtain a higher education, most of the young men and women remain at their place of study. On the whole, the data of socio-logical studies show that by age 22 only slightly more than half of the young people live where they lived prior to obtaining an education (p 68). Nevertheless, there is also a certain reverse migratory flow to the place of birth. As a rule, this is comprised of persons who have reached age 25. We should note that migration activity as the deepest form of social shifts, is determined not only by the former place of residence or educational path of the youth. An effective factor is also membership within a social group. It greatly influences migration, since the social strata and detachments are not uniformly concentrated in different types of settlements. The question of the youth attaining a stable social position and thereby replenishing various social strata is also quite important. Statistics show that the replenishing of social groups with young people who have received a professional-technical and secondary special education is completed by 22 years of age (p 83). The situation is different for graduates of secondary general education schools, since around half of those who complete these schools continue their education at teknikums and VUZes. By the time they graduate, most of the representatives of this group have reached 24 years of age. Therefore, on the whole the inclusion of the youth into the social structure of society comprises a rather lengthy process. Differences between the sexes are a rather significant factor in the process of forming the social strata of the population. Thus, while the strata of highly trained workers is generally comprised of young men, the staff of office or professional workers is generally comprised of women. At the same time, because young women comprise 2/3 of the youth with a secondary education, they are prevalent by their absolute numbers among specialists having a special and higher education (p 93).

Chapter 3 is entitled "The youth in the social structure of society". The basis of the social-class structure is comprised of the working class, which numbers 2/3 of the country's employed population. In Lithuania and Estonia, as in the other basic regions of the country, there is currently observed a reduction in the relative share of the working class in the total number of persons employed in the national economy. This process has been occurring since the late 60's-early 70's and is associated generally with the exhaustion of reserves

among the kolkhoz peasantry, from which the detachment of the urban and rural working class was traditionally formed. We may note that under current conditions the formation of the working class is done through the young people who have received a secondary education within the system of PTU [vocational-technical schools], secondary special education institutions, and to a certain degree in the daytime secondary schools.

The formation of the working class occurs differently in different types of settlements. On the farm, in settlements and in small towns, skilled workers comprise most of the working class. Also, unlike the main cities and capitals of the republics, there is no intensive shift here to the ranks of highly skilled workers. The main role in this process belongs to the capitals, which is explained by the concentration of large industrial and scientific centers here. The typical middle strata under conditions of socialism is the contingent of white-collar workers and specialists and practical workers. Their relative share among those employed in the country's national economy comprises about 18-20 percent. The strata of specialists and practical workers is essentially a connecting link between the working class and the specialists with a secondary special and higher education. Therefore, only a small portion of the youth who have recently received a secondary education merge into it. Subsequently, the strata of practical workers is replenished generally by students who have dropped out of VUZes. Later, "white collar" workers and workers who have gained experience and reached a certain level of qualification are also included in it. Finally, the formation of the strata of specialists and practical workers is concluded when the young men and women reach the age of 29-30 years.

The strata of mid-level specialists is replenished when the young people complete the secondary educational institutions. At the present time, the number of workers having a secondary special education is on the order of 17 percent of the employed population of the country, and is slowly increasing. Attaining a secondary special education may be accomplished in two ways: on the basis of the secondary school and on the basis of the 8-year school. On the whole, the strata of specialists with a secondary special education is rather stable, and only a small portion of them are shifted into the group of specialists having a higher level of education.

Around half of the secondary school graduates in Estonia and Lithuania complete the VUZes. By fall of their graduation year, 60 percent of the young men and 26 percent of the young women become students (p 113). The graduates of secondary special educational institutions do not fill the ranks as heavily. As a result, about 5 years after completion of the secondary school, half of the strata of specialists with a higher education is formulated. The preparation of the other portion is somewhat delayed, specifically because 1/4 of the specialists complete correspondence and night courses at the VUZes. On the whole, we may state that specialists with a higher education are formed intensively up to age 27, and subsequently there is a slow growth in this strata. This strata has great internal differentiation. Its representatives are concentrated in the more developed types of settlements. The life self-determination of specialists begins at a more mature age, and the problems--selection of a place a residence, selection of a place of work, marriage, etc. are resolved subsequently (p 194).

Chapter 4 is entitled "Factors influencing the integration of the youth into the social structure". For most of the strata in which the youth are included there is a characteristic intra-generation mobility. The strata of unskilled workers has the least stable complement, since the individual potential of the young people is higher than is necessary for performing this type of labor. The strata of skilled workers is also unstable. Here there may be shifts to the strata of highly trained workers, as well as to the ranks of the "white-collar" and specialist-practical workers. The latter themselves have a high degree of probability and a broad range of shifts. The most stable are the strata of specialists with a higher education, the strata of highly skilled workers, and to a somewhat lesser degree the strata of specialists with a secondary special education. In one way or another, the numbers of almost all the social strata and cohort representatives stabilizes by age 30 (p 199). As for the question of inter-generation social shifts, here it is evident that the level of self-reproduction of specialists is the highest. The kolkhoz peasantry is also a self-reproducing class, although significant shifts from its ranks to other strata of society are observed. The lowest level of self-reproduction is noted in the working class.

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YOUTH PAPER RUNS BACKGROUND ARTICLE ON KARL LINNAS

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 87 p 4

[Article by staff correspondent I. Teterin: "An Ordinary Fascist"]

[Text] Tallinn--Across the ocean people tried to represent him as a meek, harmless old man wishing to live out his years in peace. Yet justice triumphed, and Karl Linnas, a war criminal with thousands of lives on his conscience, was deported to the Soviet Union.

This time everything was handled quickly. On Monday, 20 April, the members of the US Supreme Court once again examined the protracted case. Opinions once again differed: three "nays" against six "yeas." But now the judicial authorities had no other recourse but to comply with the will of the majority.

In the evening of that very same day passengers in New York's Kennedy International Airport were boarding a plane bound for Prague. When an old man with a gray beard was led up to the boarding ramp he suddenly displayed such energy that even his hefty convoy had to use considerable force before they managed to push the "passenger" into the plane. The old man clung to the handrails, shouted something and tried to break away. Millions of TV viewers saw the scene on their screens.

The plane took off and headed eastward. Meanwhile, at that very moment a representative of the US Justice Department was already issuing a statement for the press and public. The statement noted regretfully that the American authorities had been compelled to deport Karl Linnas to the USSR because, "After extensive inquiries the US government found that no country cared to offer Linnas refuge."

It was the truth, the bitter truth. For more than quarter of a century since 11 October 1961, when the Soviet government first forwarded a note to the American authorities requesting the extradition of war criminal Karl Linnas, he resided undisturbed in New York under his own name. Back in his homeland Linnas had been sentenced in absentia. He had been sentenced to death. The American authorities were informed of this, too. But not until 1979, and even then after serious public pressure, was a legal case brought against Linnas. It dragged on for two years and ended in the revoking of the defendant's American citizenship. The court's decision provided for the criminal's

deportation. However, highly qualified American lawyers found a multitude of loopholes to save Linnas. To begin with, he was deprived of his citizenship not for bloody war crimes but only because he had made false statements to the immigration service on his arrival in the US. Furthermore, the court's decision failed to stipulate the country to which the criminal was to be deported.

So for six more years Linnas's lawyers blocked his return to his own country, where he had committed numerous heinous crimes. They began to look for a country prepared to take the fascist. Sixteen countries categorically refused to accept Linnas. The last hope was Panama. Attorney General Edwin Meese himself embarked on negotiations. He had almost managed to strike a deal with Panama, but indignant American public opinion once again raised its angry voice. This was followed by the Panamanian government's rejection. The circle closed.

Such is a brief account of how it took a quarter of a century to bring a fascist to judgment. Indeed, on that day, April 20, the matter was settled quickly. A majority of the Supreme Court members finally voted to deport the criminal. Twenty-four hours later he was already in Tallinn.

So who is he, this Karl Linnas? What led him to commit crimes against his people? And why had the criminal remained unpunished up till now?

I hold a prewar photograph in my hands. The picture is of students of a class of Tartu's Treffner School. They are 16- and 17-year-olds. Slim, smart boys exuding confidence in their future. They are still unaware that their generation will be destined to participate in a fierce confrontation between the forces of good and evil. They still don't suspect that within a few years bourgeois Estonia will become socialist, and this will be followed by a terrible war in which they will have to make a personal choice: whose side to take? They would be scattered all over the world. One would become an institute director in Tallinn, one a lawyer in New York, one a Soviet Army officer, one a priest in Latin America... The owner of the album, Arnold Augustovich Yaska, readily tells me about the fate of each of his classmates.

But of all the faces on the old photograph I am especially interested in just two. There is Arnold himself, in the middle of the front row, with thick glasses, good-natured eyes and tousled hair. And there is Karl Linnas, at the extreme left in the last row: slender, blond, with well-proportioned features. But it is easy to note that student Linnas possesses a cold and supercilious look. And his eyes are directed not at the camera but to one side, so that it looks like he wants to get away from there.

"Arnold Augustovich," I ask, "what was Linnas like at school?"

My host sighs.

"He was a rather mediocre student, except in military studies and singing. But Karl considered himself to be above the others, he idolized 'strong' people and dreamed of achieving a high position in life."

Yes, they studied at school together, in the same class, for three years. Their families' social standing was approximately the same. Arnold Yask's father was a piano tuner, Karl Linnas's was a typesetter and later a department chief at the Postimees printshop. They entered university at the same time, and they both dropped out later, Arnold to work, Linnas to enter military service in the bourgeois army, where by 1940 he became a reserve warrant officer.

Two fates from the same generation. But why did one dream of social justice and the other of complete power over people? How come that in 1940 Arnold Yask wrote an application to join the Komsomol (at the time young people still had to enroll for a candidate period) and, having received his Komsomol card in May 1941, within a few months was enlisted as a member of an assault detachment which took on the fascist armada? While the other withdrew, lay low, but during the initial days before the arrival of the invaders he took to the woods and together with other traitors participated in bandit raids and robberies of Soviet organizations and citizens? Yes, it is a fact, and there is no avoiding it: At 21 Karl Linnas was consciously prepared to serve the "Third Reich" conquerors. But why, why?

Back in school Arnold Yask imbibed knowledge which taught kindness, honesty and compassion. But during those same years Karl Linnas became a leader of the Young Eagles organization. He was drawn to "strong" personalities, to people like Khyalmar Myae, leader of the Vaps fascist party and secret agent of the Hitler regime in Estonia. In Linnas's ambitious soul the seeds of the fascist ideology soon sprouted into prickly shoots.

No, it was not only the whirlwind of time that caused these two fates to part ways. They were separated by two ideologies, two attitudes towards such concepts as humanism and humanity. It is not at all accidental that those two fates were destined to intersect once again, this time in the Tartu concentration camp, where Arnold Yask was confined for his Komsomol membership.

By then Karl Linnas had served a month or so there as duty officer and had already become the camp's chief. In sparkling clean boots, swagger-stick in hand, he felt himself a superman among the prisoners. I would like to stress that there were few traitors like Linnas among the Estonian people. But the fact that that miserable handful came to rule the destinies of thousands only served to nurture the arrogance of those people, making them man-haters. Intoxicated by "success," local fascist toadies were ready to carry out any order of the Reich. And what the Reich demanded was to punish, destroy, annihilate. Today it is common knowledge: in issuing general instructions concerning the Baltic peoples, Himmler stressed that the Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians were lower races, and this should determine attitudes towards those peoples.

One day Karl Linnas spotted the familiar face of Arnold among the prisoners. A slight smirk brushed his lips.

"Oh, you're here, too," he remarked.

"As you see," Arnold responded.

"Perhaps we can talk?" the fascist suggested.

"I have no time," Yask retorted proudly and vanished into the crowd.

He would spend three long years in the camp. He would endure many horrors and deprivation perpetrated by Karl Linnas in just nine months of "leadership" of the camp, and which would later be perpetrated by other traitors. Only in August 1944 would Arnold, together with eleven other prisoners, escape. Yask would be a witness at the 1962 trial which would try Linnas in absentia. But for many more long years he would continue to wonder why the fascist was residing unperturbed beyond the ocean. And only when Linnas would finally be brought to Tallinn would Arnold Augustovich say to me: "Today, too, I am prepared to tell you everything that happened there. I was fortunate to have survived. But it is impossible to ever forget what I saw at the camp..."

So what did happen there?

I read the materials of the trial of the fascist monsters Karl Linnas, Yukhan Yuriste and Ervid-Rikhard Viks. The trial took place in January 1962. At the time only one defendant, Yukhan Yuriste, was in the dock. A receding chin, fleshy nose, stooping shoulders. That is how many people remember him. But people also found out the main things about Linnas and Viks, who were hiding abroad, the former in the United States, the latter in Australia. The trial was widely attended by the public as well as by foreign representatives. The court had before it nine volumes of materials containing the testimony of witnesses, archive documents and interrogations of camp inmates. The things perpetrated at the Tartu camp made many people shudder. Since then the chronicle of horrors has become a page in history, but even today only a person with strong nerves can read through all the documents from beginning to end.

From Yuriste's testimony:

"Then the doomed were prepared. They were lined up in single file facing the ditch. Linnas ordered them to get down on their knees. Behind each prisoner stood a guard with a rifle. Linnas approached one end and announced that all the prisoners would be shot. I remember that one woman shouted, 'Death to fascist and Estonian traitors! Long live Soviet Estonia!' At that moment Linnas, who supervised the shooting personally, gave the order to the guards and they fired all at once. There was water at the bottom of the ditch. Not all the doomed were dead, and they were finished off from above..."

From the testimony of former guard Karl Elk:

"Among those executed was the Mirvits family. They had two sons of about ten and eleven years old, and a girl of five or six. I was in the bus next to the Mirvits children. The bus drove up to the ditch. First the girl kept asking about her mama. Then guard Mark came and took all the children one by one. Mark later said that the girl asked him about mama, too. He led her up to the

ditch, pointed at her mother's dead body and killed the girl with a shot to the head..."

That was how it was: The Tartu camp's daily routine was made up of hundreds and thousands of human tragedies. Most prisoners did not stay on their for long. They were loaded into buses and driven away somewhere. Actually, the people were driven to an antitank ditch outside of town. The killers had especially much "work" during the first year of the camp's existence, when it was "supervised" by Karl Linnas. Subsequently one of the guards testified regarding that time: Each day five or six busloads of prisoners were driven to be shot at the antitank ditch. That meant 125-150 people a day. A person would arrive at the camp in the morning and by evening he would be shot and a guard would be walking about in the person's clothes. Endla Suyts, a peasant woman who lived not far from the terrible place, confirmed: "At first the shootings were carried out daily. Sometimes six or seven times a day."

Who were the people driven out to the antitank ditch? Tartu University professors and students, Soviet activists and new land holders, workers and artists: all were destined to die under the standard indictment of "antistate activity." Estonians and Russians, Jews and Gypsies, Latvians and Belorussians: there was no mercy for anyone in the camp. Linnas's henchmen were real sadists. One of them, Robert Taska, liked to boast: "It's good to kill Jews with a hunter's knife. Especially pregnant women and little children. The knife goes in like into a featherdown pillow..."

The shootings and sadistic killings were invariably followed by drunken orgies at the camp. Fritz Gissen, a German sergeant, would deliver the "honorarium for work done". Usually the payment was a milk can full of spirits. At night the drunken fascists would bully the prisoners, raping women and beating up men. Linnas derived special satisfaction from bursting into a barrack in the darkness, he would rouse one of the sleeping prisoners, inquire why he was sleeping and without waiting for a reply punch the half-awake prisoner in the face...

Yes, this is all testimony already presented in court. But even this testimony, filling nine volumes of Criminal Case No 7-60, is but a tiny portion of the privation and suffering endured by people in the Tartu camp. The dead cannot testify, but the court proceedings established definitively that 12,000 innocent Soviet citizens had been killed in the concentration camp. Most of them, more than 8,000, under the direct supervision of Karl Linnas.

Alas, we will never know what they felt when, hit by bullets, they collapsed into the antitank ditch. We can only imagine how the doomed people, whose fate had been sealed by a stroke of the pen, cursed their killers. But we do know that the killers were in such haste that they even buried people who had not been immediately killed. And in winter the bodies weren't even buried at all and were left to lie there till spring...

Could all this have happened?

Could this have been perpetrated by people borne by mothers, who had played with children's toys and read Andersen's fairy-tales? The mind refuses to believe it.

But documents testify that it all happened. And military historians will add that the Tartu death camp was the most terrible of all 30 concentration camps set up by the invaders and leaders of "Estonian home rule" on the territory of the republic.

That is why, in January 1962, having proved that Karl Linnas had committed a whole series of grave crimes covered by Article 62, Part 1, of the republic's Penal Code, the Supreme Court of the Estonian SSR under the chairmanship of P. Afanasyev sentenced him, together with other killers, to death.

But so far Karl Linnas, former chief of the Tartu camp, is still alive and kept in a prison cell. Why? Why hasn't the sentence been carried out yet? This question concerns many people. War veterans and relatives of people tortured to death in the camp demand that an end be put to Linnas's long road to retribution for his crimes. People are addressing the republican Procurator's Office and the press, there have been telephone calls at the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent's office. One can understand them all.

Yes, he is now being held in detention just like any other prisoner. Frankly, at first I had wanted to meet Linnas. I had that desire to look the fascist in the eye and ask him how he could live on earth after all he had done. But when I got to know more about his crimes the desire disappeared. Seeking a meeting with a murderer: wouldn't that be an insult to the memory of those who were killed at Tartu?

The judiciary are in a different position. They have to meet with Linnas, explain him his right to appeal his sentence and even seek clemency. Linnas has been given the opportunity to seek the help of lawyers.

I have already mentioned that US Attorney General Edwin Meese had personally looked for a country which would shelter the fascist. It should be added to this that the lawyer who represented Linnas's interests was Ramsey Clark, formerly also a US Attorney General. And some press organs had also shed crocodile tears on their pages, lamenting the cruelty of deportation to a country where the quiet old man, father of three children, who had been well regarded in a New York neighborhood, would be immediately shot.

No, he wasn't immediately put before a firing squad, as some Western observers had anticipated. He has been given every opportunity to appeal his sentence. But when he read the sentence Karl Linnas expressed no desire to peruse the other case materials. Why? Perhaps he himself feared recalling what he had committed in his younger years. Besides, he would never be able to disprove the accusations. American lawyers visited the republic on two occasions, they carefully perused the case, attended repeated testimony of witnesses and recorded that testimony on video tape. Their conclusions had also played a part in the decision to deport Linnas.

Now the lawyers will have to study the materials of the case one more time, very thoroughly, deliberately and without haste. But the final decision will surely be made. The law, and only the law, will decide the fate of Karl Linnas. The fate of an ordinary fascist who has survived thousands of his victims but who has not evaded accountability to people and to history.

9681
CSO: 1800/642

KaSSR: FIRING HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL NO SOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 19 May carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN special reporter B. Yrzabayev entitled "Need To Take Action." The article looks at the many problems of health care in Uralak Oblast, more specifically at serious inadequacies in gynecological service, inadequacies which recently resulted in the removal of the administrator of one women's health care unit. The problems, however, Yrzabayev suggests, are far too deeply rooted to be solved simply by the removal of one or two individuals--personnel turnover in oblast health care is in any case excessive (this is a large part of the problem he suggests). In fact, he shows, problems are by no means confined to gynecology, but are across the board in all sectors of oblast health care. He calls for the urgent attention of the republic Ministry of Health to the matter before things get worse.

KaSSR: IMPROVED LANGUAGE TEACHING PART OF HIGHER EDUCATION REFORM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata LENINSHIL ZHAS in Kazakh on 5 May 1978 carries on page 3 an 1,100-word article by Yrym Kenenbayev, deputy chief editor of the "Mektep" Press, member of the USSR Journalists Union and Kazakhstan Journalists Union prize laureate, published under the rubric "Correspondence," entitled "Higher Education in the New Era." The article looks at the present state of KaSSR higher education and on-going educational reforms.

According to Kenenbayev, there are now nearly 3.4 million students in Kazakh schools, 550,000 of them in institutions of higher and specialized education, up 10 percent since 1983. Because of such figures, and the quality of education involved, now ranks with developed countries in terms of numbers of those with higher educations per 1000 young inhabitants of the republic (the figure was 32 in 1983).

Noting on-going reforms, Kenenbayev stresses how these reforms, Kenenbayev stresses how these reforms will not only help KaSSR higher and secondary education better meet the needs of the new economy for cadres, but will help meet local "Kazakh regional needs" better as well. These "regional needs" include the goal of improving language instruction in 3900 Russian and 740 Kazakh language and literature faculties in Kazakhstan.

KaSSR: PROBLEM OF TRAINING LANGUAGE INSTRUCTORS EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MUGHALIMI in Kazakh on 10 April carries on page 1 a 2,000-word article by Professor T. Kakishev, dean of the Philology Faculty of the S.S. Kirov Kazakh State University, and chief of the Kazakh Philology Section of the educational Methodology and Science Council of the KaSSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, published under the rubric "Higher Education in the New Era," entitled "Ways for Flourishing Growth." The article looks at the problem of preparing a sufficient number of language instructors with adequate training, to meet new requirements which will be placed on the schools as they carry out recent party decisions on improving instruction of both Kazakh and Russian in Kazakh schools.

According to Kakishev, education is now flourishing in 7729 [general education] schools, 484 vocational and professional schools, 264, technicums and 55 institutions of higher education in the KaSSR. Preparing language teachers for 3900 Russian language and literature and 740 Kazakh language and literature departments is, however, not so easily accomplished for a number of reasons. Above all, Kakishev shows, the problem is that existing institutions are not doing their teacher training job well enough, particularly in training Kazakh teachers. He complains, for example of schools too small to be efficient, of poorly balanced student mixes, and of other problems.

Another problem hindering Kazakh language teaching is the uneven geographical distribution of KAzhakh and mixed (Kazakh-Russian) schools. Of 2535 Kazakh schools (including 890 middle schools and 1047 mixed schools, the vast majority are located in only a few oblasts, with few, very few in some cases, located in most other areas. In this regard, Kakishev laments the decline in the number and distribution of mixed schools in particular since the regression of the mixed school seems to be going forward hand in hand with a decline in the use of Kazakh generally in republic life. Because of this, not only Kazakh language teachers but bilingual translators will have to be trained in the future if Kazakh is to be used more widely in the republic in the future.

WARNING TO KAZAKH TEACHERS UNABLE TO KEEP UP WITH TIMES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSJALISTIK QAZAQSTAN on 29 May 1987 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial entitled "Duty of Teachers." The editorial sums up republic education on the occasion of the Sixth Congress of KaSSR teachers. While praising the progress that has been made in republic education since the last congress in 1978, and the growing role of education and teachers in an increasingly complex soviet and republic economy, the editorial also scores pedagogues who are still unable to understand the real live merits of reform, and those unable to put aside outdated methods and approaches.

The editorial also complains of a lack of uniformity and universality in carrying out reform. This is a deficiency which it attributes to poor work on the part of educational authorities. Other specific problems discussed are

failure to put the work of receiving 6-year-olds into the school system on a sound basis everywhere, and problems with providing proper living conditions for teachers. The editorial also takes pedagogical institutes to task for many unresolved problems in teacher training.

KaSSR: COURTS URGED TO APPLY NATIONALITY PRINCIPLES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 9 May 1987 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by candidate in legal science A. Aghynbayev entitled "From the Point of View of democracy." The article stresses the need for the new democratic principles now being espoused in the Soviet union to be applied also to the courts, whose operations and decisions must be above reproach. This new emphasis, moreover, he shows, must also involve strict application of the Leninist principle of equality of the nationalities, not only in terms of representation of all nationalities within the courts themselves, but also in terms of court proceedings in native languages. As a sign of the new democratic emphasis of the courts, Aghynbayev notes the recent recall of two judges, one Kazakh and one Russian.

KAZAKH OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW 'INDIVIDUAL LABOR SERVICES' LAW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 13 May 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word interview with Serik Kakinghaliuly Sarin, deputy chief of the Income Administration of "Discussion of current Issues," entitled "Beneficial to All the People." The interview is recorded by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter T. Bitayev and deals with the new USSR Law "On Individual Labor Services," which came into force on 1 May.

Sarin explains the purpose of the new law, stresses the responsibilities which go with freedom and rights, and discusses rules for taxation of individual labor services income and for granting licenses. In the latter regard, Sarin notes that license rates are set locally and will vary. The argument is advanced that fees and taxes asked will not be unreasonable for those drawing only moderate income from labor services (under 3000 rubles a year), and that certain groups, e.g. pensioners, will pay greatly reduced taxes and fees in any case.

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CSO: 1832/426

REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EFFORTS DISCUSSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by P. Poletayev, deputy chairman of the Commission for Environmental Protection and the Efficient Use of Natural Resources, Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Responsible to Nature: 5 July Is World Environmental Protection Day"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] The preservation of nature on our planet is one of the most important tasks of mankind. The territory of any country is only part of the single and indivisible natural environment, and every country bears a responsibility to mankind and to history for preserving the nature on earth for the current and future generations.

In our country a large amount of attention is devoted to questions of environmental protection and the efficient use of natural resources. They have found expression in decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. A profound and complete analysis of the ecological consequences of the economic decisions that are being made has forced the re-examination of certain of these questions. For example, projects involving the redirecting of some of the runoff from the northern and Siberian rivers to the southern parts of the country were discontinued; and questions were resolved concerning the redesigning of the specialized processes at two paper and woodpulp enterprises that had been polluting the water of Lakes Baykal and Ladoga, and concerning the discontinuance of the construction of the Trans-Baykal Apatite Plant. Public opinion and the data concerning the state of the environment are being taken into consideration when discussing the questions of placing new production entities at the Azot Production Association in Novgorod, the Zavolzhsk Chemical Plant, and a number of other industrial enterprises.

In our country, considerable amounts of money are channeled into environmental protection. In 1986 approximately 10 billion rubles were expended for these purposes, including 2.6 billion rubles of capital investments. Despite the increase in the volumes of production of output in all branches of the national economy, from year to year there has been a reduction in the overall quantity of pollutants entering the atmospheric air and bodies of water. In 1986, as compared with 1985, the dumping of polluted runoff water dropped by 800 million cubic meters. In industry almost three-fourths of the water

supply is provided by recycling water-supply systems. There has been an increase in the volume of projects to protect and improve small rivers. The amount of harmful products released into the atmosphere in 1986 dropped by 1.8 million tons.

However, this does not give us any cause for complacency. The condition of the environment in many parts of the country continues to be strained. USSR Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy], USSR Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry], USSR Minugleprom [Ministry of the Coal Industry], USSR Minmedbioprom [Ministry of the Medical and Biological Industry], USSR Minudobreniy [Ministry of the Fertilizers Industry], USSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification], and a number of other USSR ministries, and the KaSSR, UzSSR, and MSSR Councils of Ministers have regularly failed to fulfill the state plans for activating structures to purify runoff water, or units to trap the harmful substances from exhaust gases and to render them harmless. In 1986, 15 cubic kilometers of runoff water were returned to water projects with pollution in excess of the admissible limits. Polluted water continues to be dumped in large volumes in Leningrad, Irkutsk, Arkhangelsk, Perm, Sverdlovsk, and Chelyabinsk oblasts and in Krasnoyarsk Kray of RSFSR, a number of oblasts in Ukrainian SSR and Uzbek SSR, in GSSR, LiSSR, and AzSSR. Almost one-third of the purification structures that are in operation do not provide the purification of runoff water to the established standards. Such structures are operating ineffectively at a number of enterprises of USSR Minlesbumprom [Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry], USSR Minmedbioprom, and USSR Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metals]. The pollution level of a number of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs continues to be high, and the quality of the water in the Ob, Irtysh, Kama, Rioni, and Don rivers has even worsened.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed the state of affairs linked with the ecological situation in the Lake Ladoga drainage area. The press has already reported on the conclusions that have been made in this regard and the decisions that have been made. For a long period of time, Soviet citizens have been seriously worried about the fate of the unique natural complex of Lake Baykal, and the preservation of the purity of its water and of the species of animals and plants that live only in the drainage area of that lake. The party and the government have repeatedly considered this question. The appropriate decrees have been enacted. However, many problems in this area continue to be incompletely resolved.

Attaching great national-economic and sociopolitical importance to environmental protection and the efficient use of the natural resources of the Lake Baykal drainage area, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers in April 1987 enacted a special decree that provides for the comprehensive resolution of the questions of stopping the polluting of the Lake Baykal drainage area, and of preserving and improving the use of its natural resources. The administrators of USSR Minlesbumprom and USSR Gosleskhoz [State Committee for Forestry] who were guilty of violating the environmental-protection legislation have also been severely punished.

Our country is carrying out a large amount of work to protect cities and industrial centers against the pollution of their atmospheric air. For

example, in 1986 considerable purification capacities were activated at ferrous-metallurgy enterprises in Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, and Aktyubinsk; nonferrous-metallurgy enterprises in Krasnoyarsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, and Almalyk; chemical-industry enterprises in Barnaul, and forestry and woodpulp-and-paper enterprises in Balakhna and Syktyvkar. There has been a gradual improvement in the atmospheric air in the area of Yasnaya Polyana, the museum-home of L. N. Tolstoy. Scientific research is under way in the direction of creating improved means and methods of purifying gaseous industrial effluent. There have been a number of achievements in this area.

At the same time, the content of harmful substances in the air over the cities of Kemerovo, Zaporozhye, Zhdanov, Novokuznetsk, Sterlitamak, Fergana, Yerevan, and a number of other cities continues to exceed the sanitation standards. The assignments of the 1986 state plan for reducing the ejecting of harmful substances into the atmosphere were fulfilled by 92 percent for the country as a whole. In many cities throughout our country, there has been a substantial polluting of the atmosphere by the toxic substances emitted by motor-vehicle engines.

It is especially inadmissible when new, large-scale enterprises which have increased ecological hazard are activated without being provided with the necessary environmental-protection equipment. This is exactly what occurred with the activation of the first phase of the Astrakhan gas complex in late 1986 by the Ministry of the Gas Industry. Apparently that ministry had not made the proper conclusions from the sad lessons of past years.

In 1986 work continued to bring new land into agricultural circulation and to improve its quality, and the construction of land-reclamation systems was carried out on a broad scale. The increase in the amount of agricultural land during the past year came to 286,500 hectares, including 254,800 hectares of plowland. There was an increase in the volumes of agrotechnical anti-erosion measures. A total area of 110,000 hectares of protective timber strips was planted; anti-erosion hydraulic and anti-flooding structures with a total cost of 150 million rubles were built; and steep slopes were terraced on an area of 2300 hectares. At the same time the problem of combatting soil erosion continues to be one of the most important ones.

In the past 15-20 years the problem of flooding of the land by ground water has arisen and has become more acute. This problem is linked with shortcomings in the construction of hydraulic structures and land-reclamation systems, and the construction of cities and other inhabited places. In the Ukraine, for example, ground water has flooded approximately a million hectares of agricultural land, and in Turkmen SSR these processes have particularly manifested themselves in the area of the Karakumy Canal, and this has been leading to a situation when valuable land is taken out of circulation, becomes too salty, and turns into swamps. In 1986, 156,000 hectares of land that had been ruined were recultivated.

A serious detrimental effect is being exerted on biological systems and the state of the land by the expanding use of pesticides. That use carries with

it a real danger to man's health. Whereas in 1980 those substances were used on approximately 163 million hectares of land, in 1986 that area has already increased to more than 210 million.

In the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan the ministries of the mining industries carried out a number of measures that were aimed at reducing the losses of minerals and improving their complete use. As compared with 1985, there were reductions in the losses of coal, shale, and other types of minerals. At the same time the overall level of use in the national economy of mineral resources, which, as everyone knows, are in the category of nonrenewable natural wealth, cannot be considered to be satisfactory. Frequently the value of the unused part of the multicomponent mineral resources is as much as 30 percent or more of the total value of the raw materials being extracted.

Forest reserves are being used in far from the best manner. In 1986, in a number of rayons in the European part of the RSFSR, where the basic volume of logging operations is carried out, there have been overcuttings in the planned cutting areas of coniferous forests. The resources of softwood species of trees are being assimilated unsatisfactorily. There have been large losses of wooden raw materials in the process of felling, transporting, and processing wood. There have been serious shortcomings in restoring the forests that have been chopped down and in protecting them against fires.

The measures being used in the country are also insufficient for the proper protection of the animal kingdom. The existing preserves do not encompass all the climatic zones, and under conditions of intensive economic activity they do not guarantee the preservation of the entire variety of wild animals. The level of the hunting management and protection of the animal kingdom in most of the republics throughout the country, and especially in the Central Asian republics, remains low.

In the 1986-1990 plan, 15 billion rubles of state capital investments have been allocated for the carrying out of environmental-protection measures. This is 3.9 billion more than were used in the 11th Five-Year Plan. As a result it is necessary to carry out the substantial improvement of the natural environment.

By the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan it is planned to reduce by one-half the volume of dumping of polluted runoff water. A large amount of attention is being paid to the protection of the bodies of water in the Arctic draining area, and the drainage areas of the Black, Azov, Baltic, and Caspian seas. There will be a decrease of 8.4 million tons in the amount of harmful substances emitted into the atmosphere. We are beginning to carry out the planned building of structures intended for interbranch use, which are supposed to guarantee the efficient assimilation of deposits of minerals and the complete use of the mineral raw materials that are extracted.

The work of creating wildlife preserves, natural parks, and other especially protected territories will be continued. By the year 2000 the formation of a scientifically substantiated network of protected territories throughout the country will be completed.

A very important task in the area of environmental protection is the raising of the level of the public's ecological knowledgeability.

The course that was adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, the course aimed at the restructuring of the mechanism of administering the national economy throughout the country, pertains in full measure both to the protection of the environment and to the efficient use of natural resources. Much in this direction has already been done. We are considering the question of a single nationwide agency for administering environmental-protection activities. The decision has been made to create state committees to protect the environment and to regulate the use of the natural resources of the union republics, as well as local agencies of those committees. This will create a harmonious system of administration in the area of environmental protection. We have begun developing a long-term state program for environmental protection and the efficient use of natural resources.

Under conditions of the restructuring of the economic mechanism, a question that takes on critical importance is the question of changing over to economic methods of administration in the area of environmental protection also. It is necessary to create a material self-interestedness in the complete use of raw materials and in the introduction of technological process with few or no waste products.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary for associations, enterprises, and organizations, irrespective of their departmental subordination, to be responsible, in instances of pollution of the natural environment, for making mandatory recompensation for the damage that was inflicted, and to assure that the funds exacted from them as fines are transferred to the republic and local budgets to be used to carry out environmental-protection measures.

In order to achieve a fundamental improvement in the work of environmental protection, it is necessary to organize the work in such a way as to assure the maximum increase in the responsibility borne by every member of our society for taking a zealous attitude toward our native land.

5075
CSO: 1800/696

REGIONAL ISSUES

LENINGRAD OBLAST ON LOCAL CUSTOMS SERVICE, OTHER ISSUES

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 87 p 2

[LenTASS report: "To the Level of New Tasks"]

[Text] In light of the CPSU Central Committee requirements, the oblast party committee discussed certain questions on restructuring the work of the party, soviet and administrative organs and of the economic managers.

Yu. N. Zhukov, director of the All-Union Project Design Institute for Technology of Electrotechnical Production, presented a report on his personal contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the region's industry.

It was noted that the sharply increased level of tasks placed upon VPTelektron as the sectorial center for automation of production, development and introduction of the latest engineering and technology, as well as the head organization in the "Promyshlennost" [Industry] section of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" [Intensification-90] program, places increased demands on its management. The end result of the entire collective's efforts depends to a decisive degree on the development of a clear-cut technical policy with consideration for orientation toward the best world examples, on the assimilation of current methods of management, on the skilled selection, placement and training of the cadres, and on the creation of a creative atmosphere in the subsections.

The existing miscalculations in the work of the institute testify to the fact that the restructuring in the style of work of the party organization, the administration and the labor collective is being implemented at an insufficient rate. Often the wait-and-see policy taken by the management in solving problems of planning, scientific provision and realization of the available potential leads to the dispersion of effort and funds and to decreased attention toward the needs and demands of Leningrad industry. As a result, the development of a number of the sector's enterprises is inhibited and the integrated approach is not fully utilized in introducing flexible technologies and robot technology into production.

The inertia of outdated approaches in reducing the volumes of current and day-to-day work in favor of solving long-term problems is still evident. This sometimes is negatively reflected in the administration's implementation of its control and coordination functions. This is true particularly for questions

of realization of the tasks of the program on intensification of the Leningrad economy and the transition to a multi-shift work regimen. Key problems on reconstruction and technical retooling, renovation of the institute's production potential, improvement of labor organization, increased scientific training of the cadres and formulation of a reserve for filling management positions require increased attention on the part of the VPTIelektro director.

The persistent need was stressed for increasing the level of exactingness for results of one's work, for persistently restructuring it, and for showing subordinates by way of personal example the means of solving the existing problems.

VPTIelektro Director, Communist Yu. N. Zhukov was told to attentively analyze the style and methods of his activity and to maximally orient them toward achieving high practical results and toward creating in the institute an atmosphere facilitating the formation of a cohesive collective of like-minded workers and the development of initiative and a sense of responsibility in each one of them. It was suggested that he ensure, by means of increasing the level of control and coordination over the implementation of research and development, the unconditional fulfillment of the corresponding tasks of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program, as well as the practical resolution of questions on accelerating scientific-technical progress at the sector's enterprises located in the region.

[The obkom meeting] discussed measures for radically restructuring the work of the state customs control agencies in Leningrad and in the oblast and for eliminating the shortcomings in the work of the entry points to the territory by foreign visitors and tourists.

It was noted that under conditions of a noticeable increase in foreign-economic contacts in various spheres, there has been a significant increase in the role and responsibility of the customs institutions. The questions of strengthening their material-technical base and improving their cadre make-up require increased attention on the part of the party and soviet organs.

The attention of the ispolkoms of the oblast and the Leningrad city Soviets of People's Deputies, as well as of a number of economic managers, was focused on the need for creating proper conditions for the normal operation of customs institutions, for the accelerated construction and equipment of service buildings and entry points, for the improvement of adjoining territories, and for an increased level and culture of servicing. The appropriate tasks were placed before the management and the party organizations of the Leningrad, Pulkovo and Vyborg customs services.

The CPSU Vyborg gorkom and the Vasileostrovskiy, Kirov and Moscow party raykoms were ordered to ensure effective control over the realization of the outlined measures.

The work of the CPSU Kingiseppskiy gorkom on organizing public order, intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and creating the necessary conditions for leisure time and recreation of the workers was analyzed.

[The obkom] stressed that the reasons for negative manifestations, especially among the youth, are still being exposed and eliminated all too slowly. This

leads to an increase in crime, to insufficient exposure of this crime, and to a weakening of preventative measures. The work on eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism does not utilize the entire arsenal of educational, medical and legal means. This is the result of insufficient exactingness on the part of the CPSU gorkom toward the management of the gorsovets ispolkom, the internal affairs organs, and the procurator's office.

[The obkom meeting] pointed out to the Kingiseppskiy party gorkom its unsatisfactory organizational work on ensuring the preservation of public order on the rayon's territory, and decided to return to this question at the end of the year.

[The obkom] reviewed measures on improving work associated with trips abroad by representatives of the creative and scientific intelligentsia, as well as other questions of party management.

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CSO: 1800/724

REGIONAL ISSUES

IVANOVO OBLAST CHIEF APPEALS FOR MANPOWER FOR RURAL AREAS

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 87 p 1

[Article by M. A. Knyazyuk, first secretary of the CPSU Ivanovo obkom: "There Will Be Enough Work for All"]

[Excerpts] We are always glad to have guests, but we need workers more. There is a shortage of around 20,000 farm workers of the most varied professions in the oblast. Far from all the plans for procurement of products from farming and livestock raising are being fulfilled. Here the few leading farms are what save us. Some of them have already achieved the results which have been outlined for the end of the five-year plan. At the same time, almost one-third of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are operating at a loss. We are marching in place in terms of dairy cattle raising. The productivity of the dairy herd is low. The situation will be corrected when those who lag behind will catch up to the strong ones. Many must speed up their work.

It is difficult to speak of hardships, mistakes and omissions, but we must do so. The young people must know the truth without any adornment. The Komsomol has offered to help, and is already helping the weak farms to get back on their feet. It is important for the Komsomol committees and the young people to gain a correct orientation of the situation and to make the correct decisions. I am writing this not for those who seek only warmth and coziness, but for those who are seriously planning to choose the farm as their place of residence--for people who are independent, ready to overcome the hardships which are inevitable at first, and ready to bring closer the long-awaited changes. I am speaking primarily to young people of peasant upbringing who, living in the cities and settlements, fondly remember the farm hut, the aroma of cut grass, and the hum of the tractors as they head for the field at dawn. I hope that young soldiers will hear our appeal as they are wondering how to arrange their lives after the service. The army tempering will help them to become oriented quickly, and to find their place in the new labor assault. We will be glad to meet with those who come from well-established farms which do not experience a need for cadres, and who bring with them the best skills and the leading experience in farming and livestock raising.

The readers may rightly ask: What has happened and is happening with the Ivanovo farm? Historically it has happened that the textile industry has long and rapidly developed on the oblast territory. Most of the peasants became workers.

Then they opened machine building, chemical and wood processing enterprises. Yet the source of the cadres is still the same--the farm village. The current-day rural resident often does not even need to leave his father's house in order to get a job at a small textile factory. That is how densely scattered they are throughout the rayons. Only 10 percent of the able-bodied population in the oblast are engaged in agriculture.

Should we concentrate textile production in the cities and reject the small factories "competing" with the farm? To close them would mean to sharply curtail the output of fabrics which the country needs.

To make life and work in the rural village attractive to the young people--that is the task. Last year, an average of 12 apartments per farm were built in the oblast. There are twice as many housewarmings being celebrated as in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Now it is much easier to obtain housing in rural areas than it is in the city. Schools and houses of culture are growing, and roads are being built... The young people are responsive to this concern. And although in certain rayons the outflow of the population continues, on the whole throughout the oblast the number of rural residents is no longer declining.

There is no doubt that the farm village will straighten itself out. But if we count only on the labor resources of the oblast, this process will take too long. The graduates of many rural schools number only a few. We cannot do without attracting fresh forces.

This year, having learned of our needs, 207 families have already moved to our oblast. They were able to find suitable housing and work according to their liking. The influx is small. But what if it increases thanks to the responsive readers of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA? Will we be able to take everyone in "according to the high order"? Will we be able to provide them with apartments or houses of the farmstead type? Our rural construction industry is rather weak. We have few building brigades in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But they are few because there is no one to work in them! We await workers who are skilled not only in the traditional rural professions. Let assemblers, bricklayers, carpenters all come... What is better--to wait until someone builds a house for you, or to build it yourself, to your own liking? It is true what they say: what is easily gained is valued little.

We are calling not consumers--but transformers.

Unfortunately, it is still difficult to return reclaimed lands to their true owners. 235,000 hectares of land are overly wet and boggy. They stand empty. It is painful to see the land this way. Yet our land reclamation specialists, due to their small numbers, improve no more than 10,000 hectares per year. At such a rate it is easy to compute that they will have enough work to last them another 30 years. Yet time does not wait, it hurries...An extensive program for improving meadows and pasturelands and for increasing the fertility of the plowed lands has been compiled in the oblast. Who is to implement it if not the youth?!

Some people will probably be surprised, but we also have an acute need for primary specialists, farm managers who meet today's (and tomorrow's!) requirements. Twenty-six farms have managers under 30 years of age, and 105 farms are

managed by persons between the age of 30 and 40. We grow our own, but sometimes it happens that an outsider is able to see the sore spots with a fresh eye. We are ready to appoint former rank-and-file, though experienced, agronomists and zootechnicians to management positions. It would not be a bad idea to assign management of certain farms and production subsections to trained Komsomol workers who have been raised on the farm and who still have callouses on their palms. It is not so much the resume data which are important, as it is the knowledge of the job, life's experience (and it comes not only with age), a stable character, and a capacity for mutual understanding of people. The requirements for the individual, as you can see, are not small, but then... a promotion in position is inseparable from an increase in responsibility.

Back in the fall, the editors published the first Ivanovo addresses, and the letters continue to pour in. There were so many of them that we have created a special group to work with the young volunteers from the non-Chernozem region. I understand that the newspaper cannot tell about all our farms which need workers. Those who would like more information may call Ivanovo at: 2-64-43, or write to the oblast agroindustrial committee at the following address: 153438, city of Ivanovo, Suvorov Street, 44. All letters will be answered.

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LANGUAGE STUDY IN ESTONIA DISCUSSED AT FIFTH PLENUM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Apr 87 p 2

[Unattributed report on speeches by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee and S. Tarakanov, editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA: "To Rise to the New Tasks"; "Discussion of the Report to the 5th Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum by K. G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee"; plenum date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Ristlaan] I would like to mention only one, but extremely important problem: internationalist education of young people. Internationalism is an extremely important element of the Marxist-Leninist outlook. Lenin taught us to be internationalists in deed, and hence to think not only about one's own nation, but to place common interests above all. This requires the development of a profoundly internationalist mentality, convictions, actions, the development of high standards of international communication, and the eradication of all manifestations of national egotism, arrogance, and disrespect towards people of other nationalities. I cannot say that up till now this problem hasn't been among the focal ones. But unpleasant as it may be, we must concede that results in solving it have been inadequate. That is the conclusion we came to at a recent Estonian CP Central Committee Buro discussion of the implementation of earlier resolutions on questions of internationalist education of students. Returns on many implemented measures have been low, the work is frequently nullified by formalism. It is promoted haphazardly by both Central Committee departments and local Party and Komsomol committees. For example, last year the Haapsalu Raykom and local government and economic administration agencies did not consider questions of internationalist education directly at all, and these aspects remained virtually unaddressed when discussing other issues. At the same time, life poses them daily, and especially in Haapsalu Rayon, where many nationalities live, but their specific needs have not been completely resolved to this day. Or take another example: It would seem that in such a multinational university center as Tartu communists should never lose sight of internationalist education. But just recently I attended a session of the Gorkom buro which discussed the question of improving military-patriotic and internationalist education in three city schools. So many unresolved problems were exposed that I gained the impression that prior to this buro session neither the gorkom, nor the public education agencies, nor the school party organizations had ever dealt with these issues seriously. Nor is this work

tackled very well in Viljandi, Tartu, Voru and some other rayons. The organizing role of party raykoms and gorkoms in this matter must grow sharply: That, as I see it, is the primary task of restructuring [perestroyka] as applied to internationalist education.

One of the most important of its many problems is that of language.

During the 1980s quite a lot was done to improve the teaching of Russian in schools. New dictionaries and textbooks were published, the shortage of teachers was eliminated, and language studies were organized according to the principle of dividing classes into groups. Despite this, neither the public, nor parents, nor the boys and girls themselves are satisfied with the level of knowledge currently provided by schools. For example, just the other day Merited Teacher of the Republic Khelve Rayk said at the teachers congress that graduates can recite long poems and even prose by great Russian writers, yet sometimes they are incapable of showing a person the way. This is not accidental. The contents of test questions continue to force teachers and students to waste much time "covering" works of literature without leaving any time to improve practical communicative speech. Meanwhile the Estonian Ministry of Education is impermissibly slow in reorganizing its work along these lines. The Ministry of Higher Education has been unable to assure that all graduates of the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute and Tartu University receiving diplomas in Russian language and literature would be indeed ready to come to Estonian students; they are virtually unequipped with methods of intensive language training. To coordinate efforts in teaching Russian language, an interdepartmental council has been set up; it is headed by E. Grechkina. However, as yet this has not yielded tangible results. Unfortunately, neither has the Estonian CP Central Committee Educational Institutions Department (A. Aben) been dealing adequately with this problem. Our youth's poor knowledge of Russian can become a brake on the road of further development of the republic's economy and culture. It's a shame when young people with a higher education are unable to express an elementary idea in a language of communication among nationalities. It is impossible to speak of such a person's high culture, still less of high political culture. We must create conditions that would promote better mastery of Russian language by all of Estonia's youth.

Of major importance for improving relations among nationalities in the republic is the study of Estonian by non-Estonians. Most young people of Russian and other nationalities living in the republic show interest in studying the language, but frankly speaking, organizationally this interest is poorly supported by the Estonian SSR Ministry of Education. There are not enough teachers to teach Estonian in schools with Russian language instruction, and in some of them no classes are offered at all. Thus, as T. Kallas, secretary of the board of the Estonian Writers Union, noted recently in the newspaper SIRP YA VAZAR, the Estonian language textbook for Russian schools is among the dullest and most boring. I feel, comrades, that we Communists must take a most serious approach to the question of teaching young people languages. Because this work is work in the name of the future, because we will all gain from it, because this enhances the culture of communication among nationalities and strengthens the Soviet peoples' friendship.

And yet, however successful we may be in resolving the language problem, we cannot forget that in questions of relations among nationalities language becomes an ideologically important symbol. Behind it lie deep socio-economic processes. That is why I would also list among the questions of improving national relations that have to be resolved the correct geographic distribution of production forces, rational utilization of the republic's natural resources, development of the social infrastructure, and firmer regulation of inter-republican migration. Such problems which have not yet been completely resolved as the availability of housing and places in preschool children's establishments, quality of retail trade and public services, the state of professional training of personnel, and some others frequently generate negative phenomena in the sphere of communication among nationalities on the day-to-day level of consciousness. Leaders of Gosplan, ministries and departments, city and rayon executive committees must deeply realize that every economic decision necessarily has ideological consequences.

The Estonian CP Central Committee and the government of the republic see these problems and seek ways of resolving them. Since the January plenum such fundamental issues as improving the demographic situation have already been considered; on the basis of the letter of Academician Yu. Kakhka measures were taken to further develop national culture and preserve the cultural heritage. The work of the Ministry of Culture aimed at internationalizing cultural life has been discussed. We shall continue to do such things.

[Tarakanov] Two difficult tasks currently confront journalists. Firstly, we must reflect the restructuring [perestroyka] process in all its diversity with the greatest accuracy, point out the difficulties and problems we have in all spheres of life of the republic, and already at the current stage make a radical turn to reporting advanced experience. Secondly, we have to restructure [perestroyit] ourselves so as to enhance the effectiveness and efficacy of our work. It was noted at the 6th Congress of the Journalists Union, the tone of which was set by the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum, that the solution of this dual task in the press is proceeding with difficulty, slowly. What is in our way? First of all, the absence of system in our work. We do not always carry an undertaking to fruition, and this frequently leads to spur-of-the-moment campaigns.

Here is a concrete example from the field of internationalist education. Our paper has repeatedly raised the question of Estonian language studies. It addressed the issue, received responses from the Ministry of Education, yet nothing changed. But this is a far from simple issue, not only for schools, but for adults who wish to acquire skills in colloquial Estonian as well. As sociological polls carried out in the last few years reveal, people are interested in learning Estonian, but they are dissatisfied with traditional school methodology and the tempo of instruction. We have in the republic a system of intensive language training, but it is, unfortunately, departmental, so problems remain. Nor do language courses perform their role. Their instructors have still not mastered intensive training methods. Besides, until just recently these courses were on their own. Only just a few days ago the esteemed Elza Robertovna Grechkina found out that these courses are subordinated to the Ministry of Education. There is also a concrete proposal:

the time has come to think about setting up an appropriate center which would head efforts in this field, say under the Interbranch Institute of Advanced Training of Executive Personnel, or some other agency.

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CSO: 1800/639

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD TO CLARIFY PHOSPHORITE ISSUES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Apr 87 p 1,4

[ETA report: "Mining for Minerals and Environmental Protection"]

[Text] Contradictory views concerning exploration for minerals and the prospects of mining them in northeastern Estonia have evoked numerous letters from readers. They all share a common concern: What will the region be like if mines are built there? There is no doubt that to meet the tasks of the Food Program our agriculture needs minerals, including phosphate, fertilizers, the reserves of which in Rakvere Rayon have been estimated at six billion tons. That is, on the one hand there is the need to provide the fertilizer manufacturing industries with raw materials, while on the other there is the firm requirement to protect nature and preserve a healthy habitat. How can they be combined?

On 31 March, the Estonian CP Central Committee held a press conference in Tallinn. B. Saul, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, spoke about problems of raising soil fertility with the help of phosphate fertilizers and the rational utilization and protection of natural resources.

The press conference was chaired by S.-A. Villo, chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

According to the agrochemists, Comrade Saul said, the amount of phosphate fertilizers currently introduced into the soil falls far short of actual requirements. This means that the farmers are not working to the full extent of their capabilities and that crop yields fall short of planned levels. Thus, we have been marking time in respect to grain production for many years, a fact which was also noted by M. S. Gorbachev during his meeting with the republic party and economic aktiv. It is also necessary to significantly improve the use of mineral fertilizers in general, since operating technologies do not promote higher crop yields. That is the direction in which we are currently operating. For example, in Valga we have begun, in cooperation with our Finnish colleagues, to manufacture modern Yuko farm machines, which introduce granulated mineral fertilizer into the soil together with seeds. It is estimated that this will make it possible to increase crop yields 15 to 18 percent over current yields.

However, working the Rakvere phosphorite deposit is associated with a number of problems. The thing is that many of our rivers rise in the Pandivere Hills. Preservation of the limited reserves of groundwater in carst territories is especially difficult. That is why people's concerns are understandable: within the memory of our own generation the careless working of mineral deposits has turned many beautiful natural habitats into moonscapes.

The question now is, the speaker stressed, precisely how to go about mining minerals. It is necessary to resolve a number of technical and technological problems, as well as questions in the fields of hydrogeology, environmental protection, and socio-economic development. The ultimate answer must be provided by joint studies being carried out by specialists of the Estonian Council of Ministers' Geological Administration and the Estonian Academy of Sciences. It would be wrong to assume that any decisions can already be made on the basis of currently available data. A resolution of the Estonian CP Central Committee and the Estonian Council of Ministers provides for the completion of all studies in 1988, and only after that will it be clear whether mining will be carried out in Kabala at all, and if yes, in what way.

As for the erstwhile plan of organizing opencut mining of phosphorites in Toolsa, by a joint decision of the republic government and the USSR Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, this has been removed from the agenda, because, among other things, it failed to resolve the question of the processing of dead rock consisting of self-igniting dictyonemic shales. Industrial use of this mineral, both in our country and abroad, will, apparently become practical only in the first half of the next century.

"When preparing materials for the mass media," Comrade Saul stressed, "it is extremely important to distinguish between what is true and what is not. As is known, the total area of the phosphorite workings in Kabala is around 40 square kilometers. However, some publications have claimed that at issue are global changes which could make the whole territory of Estonia all but uninhabitable. The spreading of unsubstantiated and at times tendentious information has aroused a fear of phosphorite production in some people. Even elementary tact has sometimes been lacking: journalists and readers were misled by an interview with a ranking official of the Gosgorkhimprojekt design institute [State Design Institute for the Chemical Raw Materials Mining Industry]. Literally a few days ago I talked with ranking officials of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and our points of view coincided completely. Initially an experimental mine will be built to determine the effects of different mining methods on soil structure and the water regime of the area. Industrial production will begin only after we have found answers to all as yet unresolved problems. One thing, however, is absolutely clear; in order to prevent subsiding of the ground all worked-out mines in Kabala must be filled in. It will be possible to discuss changes in the water regime only after a hydrogeological model of the Pandivere region is completed."

The Estonian CP Central Committee and the republic government have elaborated measures aimed at raising the quality of research; conditions have been defined for the establishment of appropriate operational agencies. Under consideration is a proposal to set up an appropriate scientific and technical research center. Some problems have already been resolved: at present various binders are being tested at the Viru mine for use as underground fillers.

It should be noted that to assure good coordination between manufacturers, scientists and consumers of mineral fertilizers it is necessary to discuss problems objectively and in good time. We must do this jointly. We have sufficient rights so that by acting energetically and with the help of science we can develop an optimal solution which would satisfy all. Thus, working of the deposit will commence only after a technological solution that is not detrimental to either the environment or the population of adjoining areas is found.

As is known, the phosphorite deposits are accompanied by combustible shale, which is a valuable raw material for the power industry. People frequently ask what will be done with this mineral raw material in the processes of phosphorite mining. At present possibilities for subsequently utilizing shale, for which commencement of mining creates certain prerequisites, are under consideration. It is currently impossible to make any firm decision, since the question requires further study.

"I am confident that such an exchange of views was useful from every aspect," Comrade Saul said in conclusion. "As could be seen from the questions submitted, a concerned attitude towards natural resources is essential for the resolution of such a vitally important problem. We must leave a clean house for future generations. In the name of this we must get down to work."

Numerous questions from participants in the press conference were answered by M. Veyderma, member of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, E. Mustyygi, chief geologist of the Estonian SSR Geological Administration, F. Nymmsalu, deputy minister of the ESSR Forestry and Environmental Protection and A. Revkuts, general director of the Estonfosforit Production Association.

The press conference was attended by ETA director Kh. Toming, chairman of the board of the Estonian SSR Journalists Union.

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CSO: 1800/639

EXTENT OF WATER POLLUTION IN LITHUANIA EXAMINED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 May 87 p 2

[Article by O. Polezhayeva: "Who Is to Be Held Accountable Because Our Republic's Blue Arteries Are Being Polluted By Runoff Water?"]

[Text] The twisting blue lines run across the green field of the physical map of Lithuania, alternately interrupted by the dark blue spots of lakes or ending at the edge of the Baltic. There are about 30,000 of them in our republic -- rivers, streams, rivulets, and large and small lakes. They give us the gift of coolness on a hot day, quiet minutes of rest and quiet thoughts on their banks, they provide water to forests and meadows, and gave life and a habitat to many representatives of flora and fauna. They are an inseparable part of the natural environment -- the habitat of man, that is, of all of us. Its health and well-being are the pledge of the health and well-being of all of us, of you and me. But what kind of life have our rivers and streams been having? How do they feel? It is completely possible to make a judgment about that on the basis of the "fate" of several of them.

The Shventoyi and Miniya are included among the large rivers of Lithuania -- each of them runs for more than 200 kilometers through the forested land of Lithuania. But the Dubisa is a small stream, only half as long as its previously mentioned "sisters." The total drainage area of these three rivers constitutes almost one-fifth of the republic's territory and encompasses regions with different natural and economic activity. And it is that economic activity that sometimes gives rise to the troubles that the rivers have been having.

No, at such time one cannot, in any way, say that man in his selfish thoughtlessness has left even one of those rivers to its own devices in the fight against the consequences of man's economic activities: he has precisely computed how much money must be invested, and what must be constructed where, to prevent the river from suffering. For example, it has been established that in the drainage area of the Shventoyi 144 protective structures with a total cost of 13.7 million rubles should be in operation; in the Dubisa drainage area, 25 structures (with a cost of approximately 3 million rubles of capital investments); and the Miniya drainage area, 33 purification systems with a cost of 4.8 million rubles. And there would be no misfortune at all, not even on a small scale. It is just that this program, which is precise and

scientifically substantiated, has been fulfilled by only half as of today. Of course, this "half" has enabled these three rivers within the past decades to breath slightly more easily. Nevertheless their water is still polluted, and their qualitative indicators are still extremely remote from the desired ones. And yet they provide us with drinking water: the Miniya furnishes drinking water to Klaypeda; the Dubisa, Raseynyay; and the Shventoyi provides water for industrial use to Ukmerge and supplements the runoff of the Nevezhis.

Let us attempt to look separately at each of the rivers that have been mentioned. Or, rather, at the causes of their misfortunes.

Last year the Shventoyi and its tributaries received a flow of polluted water that is equal to 14 million cubic meters. Only one-third of that filthy "waterfall" was purified to the established standard. And that polluted water had been created by the cities of Utena, Anikshchyay, Ukmerge, Moletay, and Shirvintos. The first of them, Utena, has purification structures at its disposal, but for a long time they have been hydraulically overloaded and incapable of purifying the runoffs to the established standard. True, there is an encouraging prospect here: at the present time the purification structures have been expanded, and work is under way to get them operating properly. The pollution of the Shventoyi by the Utena runoffs is supposed to be stopped during the current year.

But the runoffs from Anikshchyay flow into the river completely unpurified. On the basis of documents that were enacted by the republic government in 1976, the Anikshchyay Food-Processing Plant was supposed seven years ago -- in 1980 -- to build runoff purification structures and to stop polluting the river. However, that assignment was was fulfilled, and now the construction of the purification structures is not planned until 1988-1990. That is an interval of 10 years! One can only imagine how much worse that has made the river's misfortunes!

The runoff water at Ukmerge (of which there are 9000 cubic meters every 24 hours) is purified only mechanically. The construction of biological-purification structures is not even planned in the current five-year plan. There is a similar situation in Moletay, Shirvintos, and Dusetos: funds for the creation of runoff purification structures in those cities are not being allocated. And that is what serves as the reason why, downstream from the cities of Anikshchay, Kavarskas, and Ukmerge, the river has been especially "enriched" by organic substances and petroleum products.

The Miniya has slightly smaller misfortunes. Last year the runoff into the river constituted approximately 4 million cubic meters of water, two-thirds of which had been purified to the established standard. The situation here began to improve noticeably in 1984, when the biological-purification structures were activated at Plungs. If the Glaudzhyay branch of the Plunge linen factory had been connected to them, as had been planned for 1986, the Miniya would have won even more. But for the time being, unfortunately, those operations have been postponed until next year, 1988.

Yet another share of the blame with regard to the Miniya falls on Kretinga. About a year ago a pumping station was installed there. The station feeds the

city's runoff to the biological-purification structures of the Kretinga Grain Products Combine. All of this would be excellent if the aerators installed at the purification structures operated properly. Unfortunately, however, they are inferior both with regard to their operating properties and with regard to their design resolution. This winter, because of their disrepair, the purification structures did not operate at all! At one time, when the aerators were being installed, the question of the unsuitability of that type of unit was raised. But the Institute for the Design of Industrial Construction apparently decided not to pay any attention to it. Therefore the construction plan was not adjusted. And so, because of this underevaluation by the construction planners of the undesirable consequences of activating aerators of this type, the river is suffering today. Another question that has not yet been resolved is the question of transferring those structures to their real owners -- the Palanga Territorial Administration of Water Mains and Sewers, which, possibly, senses that it bears a large responsibility for the effective operation of the structures.

Fortunately, there is less need to worry about the Dubisa: here the only runoff that enters the Dubisa (by way of the Krazhante and the Virbena) is the industrial runoff from the enterprises in Kelme. In the current five-year plan these enterprises will be connected to the city's temporary purification structures.

In pointing the finger primarily at cities for the misfortunes of the rivers and bodies of water, we certainly do not want to say that it is only the cities which, by their way of life and their industrial production, are the only factors that are guilty of causing those misfortunes. It is simply that the runoff from a city, even a small one, is frequently more considerable in volume than the runoff from any agricultural entity, taken separately. But the number of these entities is sufficiently large to allow us to say that agriculture as a whole has made its rather large contribution to worsening the condition of the rivers. It is no simple matter even to list here all those who are guilty of the misfortunes of the Shventoyi, the Miniya, and the Dubisa. But, nevertheless, we shall name some of them. The purification structures do not operate at all at the Kulpenay Sovkhoz, and those at the Yaunoyi Gvardiya Kolkhoz and the Kolkhoz imeni Yu. Zhemayte are operating poorly and ineffectively. This is in Kretingiskiy Rayon, in the Miniya drainage area. Unpurified water is dumped into the Miniya by the Varkalyay Production Center of the Sotsialistinis Kyalyas Kolkhoz, Plungeskiy Rayon; and the structures in the Alksnenay, Karklenay, and Shvituris farms here are poor. In Anikshchayaskiy Rayon (which is in the Shventoyi drainage area), out of 17 purification structures existing in rural localities, only three are operating satisfactorily.

It would seem that maybe others might be unconcerned, but certainly the villagers, the people who live on and by the land, should have a self-interest in taking special care of it! Because water -- a river or a lake -- is part of the concept of one's native land, because without water the land will be dead. And isn't it strange that, in the list that I have cited here, the number of persons responsible for the rivers' misfortunes who are "from the

"land" is in no way any smaller than the number of citydwellers, whose link with the natural environment is less visible. The people connected with the land can be called children of nature to only a lesser degree!

Incidentally, all of us today are really not children, but, rather, are "workers in nature's workshop." It is for good reason that people say that the good worker is the one whose words do not disagree with his deeds... If that is so, then all of us are poor workers, because our words about protecting our natural wealth, about the cleanliness of rivers and lakes, become only the customary background, the background noise of economic affairs. And thus we deprive our children and grandchildren of something that they will be unable to provide for themselves and that without which life itself is impossible -- clean air and clean water that causes the land to bear bounteously.

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CSO: 1800/696

KASSR: INDIVIDUAL LABOR LAW EXPECTED TO INCREASE FOOD SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 May 1987 carries on page 3 a 2,300-word article by A. Spanov, director of the Scientific REsearch Institute for economy in Kazakh Agriculture and its Organization, Kh. Zharekeshev, chief of the Institute's Division for Labor Productivity and Socioeconomic Studies, and V. Semdyanov and S. Kustubayev, senior research workers, entitled "Let Every Farmstead Have Its Master." The article looks at the potential impact of the new "Law on Individual Labor SERvices" on Kazakh Agriculture.

According to the authors, although auxiliary enterprises of individuals comprise only 0.5 percent (union averages 3 percent) of total KaSSR agricultural lands (185,000 hectares), such lands produce half of republic potatoes, one-third of its vegetables, half its fruit, a large proportion of its grapes, 40 percent of milk, 26 percent of beef, 25 percent of mutton, 45 percent of republic pork and one-fifth of its wool. Auxiliary enterprise plots, moreover, provide what they produce far more cheaply than republic sovkhoz and kolkhoz producers.

The article looks at ways to expand this private output drastically in terms of the new labor services law. Such a drastic expansion is considered possible on account of the relatively small amount of land now used for such private production (0.11 hectares per family in the KaSSR, compared to 0.22 hectares in the USSR as a whole) in the KaSSR and substantial un- or under-utilized republic labor resources.

In addition, moreover, to a straight expansion of available land for private purposes, particularly irrigated lands, the authors propose building mobile green houses to be assigned individual families (15 hectares used in this way would release 135 for other purposes because of the increased productivity involved, the authors claim), building 9 or so large sovkhozes near Alma-Ata to allow surplus labor from the capital to et involved in private production (some 60,000-70,000 now commute during the summer on a season or daily basis from Alma-Ata to help in regional agricultural), and opening winter markets at or near the homes of private producers to solve the problem of distributing the extra produce. Throughout the article the authors note the current major shortfalls of all kinds of foodstuffs, particularly vegetables, under the current system.

CRACKDOWN ON KAZAKH FOOD PROGRAM MISMANAGEMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 29 May 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by O. Muqashev, division chief of the KaSSR Procurator's Office, published under the rubric "Stop Laboratories Gain," entitled "Hands Off Collective Property." The article reports on an on-going crackdown on grafters, thieves and the grossly negligent in republic agriculture and outlines the magnitude of the problem.

According to Muqashev, a survey has uncovered the fact that nearly one-third of 1,824 republic sovkhozes and kolkhozes have some kind of accounting irregularity, in most cases masking extremely large-scale theft, pilfering, and misuse of public resources and funds, including salaries. Muqashev provides examples of individuals taking advantage of such lax practices to their own immense profit and what is being done to punish those caught.

Punishment is also being meted out to those mismanaging food production and allowing major losses of foodstuffs to occur before they reach consumers, and to those neglecting vital agricultural tasks such as maintenance of equipment. Losses occasioned by such activities as well as through theft, pilfering, and misuse are enormous. Muqashev thus stresses the great material benefits of the current crackdown, even though enormous effort is often involved in catching culprits due to the complexity and cumbrousness of the system.

DZHAMBUL OBLAST HEALTH CARE PROGRESS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata LENINSHIL ZHAS in Kazakh on 10- April 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word interview with Yerkin Durimbetov, chief of the Dzhambul Oblast Public Health Division, entitled "An Honored Duty." The interview, recorded by Abdilda Sarsenbayev, looks at the current state, problems, plans and prospects of health care in Dzhambul Oblast.

According to durimbetov, there have in fact been major improvements made in health care in almost all areas in Dzhambul Oblast and the existing system, Durimbetov claims, is both well organized and well equipped and, he adds, well staffed. There are now, he records, 129 ambulatory treatment facilities, 77 hospitals, 284 paramedic stations and 18 health-epidemiological stations in the oblast staffed by 2,409 doctors and more than 8,368 other medical workers. Moreover, he notes, particular progress has been made in rural health care and in new programs to treat alcoholism and other narcotics addictions.

Problems with Dzhambul oblast health are: 1) a few doctors who fail to take their jobs seriously (they have no place in the oblast health care system, Durimbetov stresses; 2) shortage of doctors, particularly of pediatricians; 3) failure by local soviets and party units to supervise properly. More must be done as well to mobilize local resources more fully.

KAZAKHS CUT BACK IRRIGATION TO SAVE ARAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata LENINSHIL ZHAS in Kazakh on 7 May 1987 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Serik Baykhonov, member of the USSR Writers

Union, published under the rubric "The Times and the Writer," entitled "The Heartbeat of the Aral." The article looks at the current state of plans to save the Aral, the fate of which, the author shows, is tied in with the fate of an entire region.

Baykhonov takes the view that the issue is no longer a matter of whether the Aral will survive, but what will be done to save it, and to this end he outlines current measures and proposals. These include most prominently, a reduction of irrigated acreage from 106,000 to 85,000 hectares in Kzyl-Orda Oblast, a reduction in the length of the local irrigation system to reduce water loss, "concretization" of canals to the same end, a better system for measuring water use, and a general shift to more intensive versus extensive water use, including reduced cotton acreage. However, Baykhonov shows, these measures alone will not refill the Aral or even prevent its further decline. Much more is needed.

Among long-term proposals now being considered are separating the "great" sea from the "little" sea of the Aral, keeping one fresh and allowing the other to mineralize, and possible restructuring of the entire Aral Basin as a system of lakes. Doing so would reduce the ecological impact of the decline of the Aral (it would wet the salt now blowing away from the former Aral seabed, among other things) and would require less water to maintain water levels.

Baykhonov, however, notes that in advancing such proposals other water systems in the area must also be taken into account since they are in decline as well, and the entire regional water system is closely interconnected. Baykhonov notes, however, in his discussion, that withdrawal of the Aral is nothing new in and of itself. There has been considerable fluctuation in the size of the sea in times past.

Baykhonov, in illustrating the effects of diversion of river waters for irrigation, which is the real cause of the decline of the Aral, notes the following figures on declining flow into the sea via the Amu-Darya and Sry-Darya: 925 million cubic meters poured into the Aral through these rivers in 1983, whereas the figure fell to 580 million in 1984 and 310 million in 1986. It will take 35 cubic kilometers of water in the Aral basin to maintain the Aral at its present level in the future.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE KAZAKH FRUIT-VEGETABLE STORAGE LAG

[Editorial REport] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 13 May 1987 carries on pages 1-2 a 2,000 word article in three parts by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporters Q. Alimqulov, Ye. Alimzhhanov and B. Yrzabayev, published under the rubric "Supplying With Foodstuffs--A Responsible Duty," entitled "Speed and Quality in the Construction of Vegetable Storage Facilities." The article looks at the current emphasis on improved storage for potatoes, fruits, and vegetables to reduce storage loss and views the problem from the point of view of three oblasts: Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, and Uralsk.

The three authors, particularly Alimqulov, make it clear that in spite of such improved local and regional availability of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables,

storage remains as much as ever a problem. As a result a large proportion of what can be procured is simply lost due to deterioration in poor storage facilities. (In Alma-Ata Oblast losses reach 25 percent of what is harvested. To compensate for these losses much poor quality produce--one-third of all that is on sale--reaches store shelves.)

The authors report efforts to prevent the problems of the past from recurring in the future. But all note that these problems are in fact quite likely to recur since projects are not being completed, lack equipment, or have not even been started, remaining on paper only. The result, in Alma-Ata Oblast, is that there is proper storage for only 57 percent of produce which should be stored.

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